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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XII. No 23. Whole No. 311. }

NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1896.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

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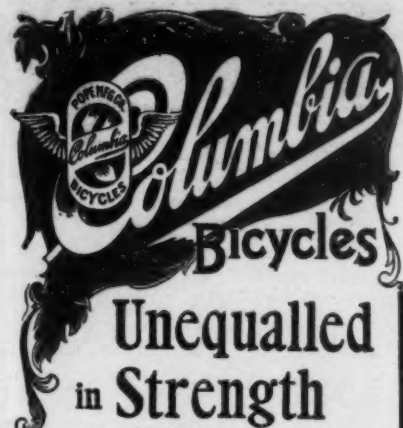
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XII., No. 23

NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 311

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

EDWARD J. WHEELER, - - - - - EDITOR.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROTECTION AND FREE SILVER AS ALLIED ISSUES.

THE most startling feature of current political developments, judging from the opinions expressed by the party newspapers, is the secret conference of Republican silver Senators and Congressmen with a number of well-known Eastern manufacturers at Washington last month. The conference was called in the interest of demands for protective tariff and free-silver legislation. It is said that six Senators, three Congressmen, and twenty-seven manufacturers, for the most part members of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, took part in the proceedings. A report sent to the press gave the impression that the conference, with practical unanimity, had agreed to combine efforts to secure a platform favoring bimetalism and protection as allied political issues in the coming campaign. Several of the manufacturers present at the conference have since declared that they have been misrepresented and that they did not so commit themselves; others openly advocate such a combination. *The Manufacturer*, published as the organ of the Manufacturers' Club, has long advocated international bimetalism.

The appearance of a spirit of concession in this quarter to free-silver men who control the present Senate and are not likely to lose control of the next, induces a great deal of comment. The alleged combination is belittled, denounced, or repudiated by all the leading papers of Philadelphia. *The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says:

"All those manufacturers who would not be satisfied with any really protective tariff, who would always insist upon a prohibitory one, in order that they might arbitrarily enhance the prices of their products, are of the class that, no matter how enormously its profits grow under high duties, never increases wages, unless compelled by a strike of its employees to do so; that violates the Alien Contract Labor Law by importing cheap labor to compete with domestic labor; a class that extorts from consumers of its wares all it can get and yields as little as possible to the workingmen and women whose skill and industry produce them. The

mills and works of this class swarm with foreign cheap labor, the wages of which, paid now as they must be with a 100-cent dollar, would be paid, if free-silver coinage were successful, with a 50-cent dollar. Of this selfish class are those manufacturers of Pennsylvania who are willing and anxious to unite with the enemies of Republican principles in efforts to debase and depreciate the country's currency and to impair or destroy at home and abroad American credit, public and private. Manufacturers who would do these things for the purpose of adding to the already great wealth which the really beneficent policy of protection has given them would sell the stars off the flag as readily as they would degrade the national currency and trample upon the financial integrity and honor of the nation."

The Press (Rep.) demands a declaration from the entire club to throw off the unjust reproach cast upon Philadelphia business men by this conference. *The Inquirer* and *Telegraph* insist that the importance of the meeting is exaggerated.

Of the Democratic papers in Philadelphia, *The Times* says:

"There is a frankness about this log-rolling arrangement that commends it. It has also the great merit of combining the tariff agitators and the silver agitators in one gang. If they could all be made to flock together in a separate party, the country would know better with what it had to deal. . . .

"Unfortunately, the manufacturers who have embraced this promising scheme are not likely to command the votes of many delegates. Beyond their contributions to campaign expenses they have not even the influence of their coparceners, the silver Senators, who do command their own votes, and the prospect of their organizing a party of their own is even less than that of their driving either of the existing parties to their platform."

The Record (Dem.) says:

"This little conference, apparently insignificant as it was, has assumed national importance not only in clearly revealing the program of the Silver Republicans but in betraying the grasping spirit of protection. Everything that relates to this meeting is, therefore, of public interest. Mr. William Wilhelm, of Pottsville, who was the original promoter of the conference, and who acted as its secretary, says, in an interview published in *The Record* on Sunday last, that there was very little difference of opinion in its deliberations. . . . In their egotism many Protectionists imagine they would derive as great an advantage from cheap silver dollars as from the steepest kind of a tariff. While high duties on imports force up prices against consumers, cheap silver dollars would afford a means of filching labor of a large proportion of its honest wages. Under the highest tariffs sharp and sudden reactions occur in which the profits of years of manufacturing activity are swept away. But it is still believed that a depreciated currency of fifty-cent dollars, by inflating prices and depressing wages to the Mexican level, would afford an unfailing barrier against the recurrence of such catastrophes. In short, it is imagined, and it was openly predicted in this conference, that cheap currency and a high tariff, united in indissoluble bonds, would usher in the millennium of industrial prosperity."

The American, Wharton Barker's paper, makes this comment:

"The object was not to formulate a method of procedure, or to commit either side to one already formed, but to enable the representatives of our manufacturing industries to appreciate the urgency of the need that steps shall be taken to counteract the machinations of the gold money-lending interest in New York and elsewhere in the direction of the policy of the Republican Party. With the exception of a few gentlemen who had made up their minds on the other side of the case, those who attended the conference were impressed with the strength and the determination of the party in the Senate which insists that the issues of bimetalism and protection shall not be sundered. They learnt facts on that head which are not in possession of the public or its servants,

the newsmongers; and they came back from Washington with a much livelier sense of the dangers which beset the party than seems to be entertained by any of its nominal leaders."

Protection and Free Silver will be the Republican War-Cry.—"The Chronicle some years since pointed out that protection and free silver were logically associated together, and that one of the curious features of the controversy in the United States was the fact that such extreme free-traders as Mills, Harris of Tennessee, Crisp, and a host of others prominent in the Democratic Party should be fighting for the cause of bimetalism. Every argument advanced in favor of free coinage of silver is diametrically opposed to the free-trade contention. The demand for a return to free coinage is based entirely upon the theory that by keeping up the volume of metallic currency the prices of products would be advanced and maintained, and the advantage enjoyed by the consumer, owing to the appreciation of gold, would disappear. Free trade is advocated on exactly the opposite ground, namely, that it results in cheapening products to the consumer at the expense of the producer. . . . For a long period the cardinal principle of the Republican Party of standing by the producer was abandoned. Through misapprehension and ignorance the evil of a constantly depreciating scale of values was allowed to go unchecked, or at best only makeshift remedies were applied. But recently there has been an awakening. . . .

"Mr. Reed has already enunciated his views, and they are favorable to protection and bimetalism; Mr. McKinley is strongly leaning that way, or so trusty a lieutenant as Robert P. Porter would not have been dispatched to Japan on the eve of the convention to study the subject of the effects of free silver on Oriental competition; Senator Cameron has long been convinced that the two subjects can not be successfully dissociated in this country, and Allison could not oppose policies he has long advocated. The trend is all one way, and our contemporary is justified in assuming that 'Protection and Free Silver' will be the war-cry of the Republican Party in the coming campaign."—*The Chronicle (Ind. Rep.)*, San Francisco, Cal.

Aid and Comfort to the Silver Agitators.—"This gathering at Washington, so far as the protectionists were concerned, was largely composed of Pennsylvania manufacturers, but there was one prominent New England protectionist present, Mr. James Phillips, who is, if we are not mistaken, one of the executive committee of the Home Market Club, and who was until recently the proprietor of a daily newspaper established in New York for the purpose of urging forward the cause of protection. We do not believe that Mr. Phillips represents, in urging this combination, the views of his fellow manufacturers in New England, even tho these latter may be protectionists; but he is one of the most active living exponents of their ideas, and if he openly advocates a coalition between the silver-men and the protectionists, by means of which each side is to help the other in securing the ends it desires; his influence can not fail to count for a great deal in fashioning Republican policy at the Republican convention at St. Louis, and in future sessions of Congress. . . . Unquestionably, the action of the Pennsylvania protectionists, like the straddling currency plank in the Ohio Republican platform, furnishes direct aid and comfort to the silver agitators, and renders it all the more difficult for the friends of a sound-money system to make an advance."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Manufacturers Must Abandon the Gold Standard.—"The action of the Pennsylvania manufacturers and their consultation with certain silver Senators is full of suggestion to goldites. It indicates that these manufacturers have awakened to the need of protecting American interests against the competition of the Orient and that they see that no effectual protection is practicable without a return to silver coinage.

"It has taken a long time to bring this fact home to them, and even now only a small percentage of manufacturers see and understand it. But these Pennsylvania men have learned the truth, and their example will have a powerful effect upon others throughout the Union.

"There is nothing more definitely removed beyond the pale of argument, nothing concerning which there is less room for dispute, than the effect of silver's demonetization upon the development of competing industries in silver-using countries. The facts stare American manufacturers in the face, and already competition has given them a significance which can not be ignored.

The Orient threatens the industrial supremacy of the Occident, and there is no way of escape except through abandonment of the gold standard."—*The Republican (Rep.)*, Denver, Col.

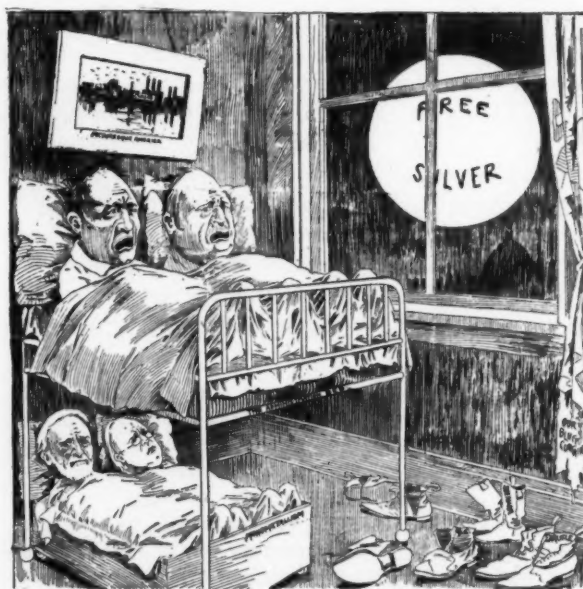
No Sale to Silver Bolters.—"The party is not selling itself out to the owners of silver-mines this year. Nor is it going half as far to lessen the hostility of silver States as it might have gone but for the indecent threat that the protection of home industry must wait for free coinage. Senator Cameron seems to be the chosen one of the silver-men. It is supposed that he may be nominated for President by the Silver Party, and there has not been the slightest objection to that course by any Republican. When the Silver Party counts up the votes of such mining-camps as it may be able to carry, it will not add to the number a single one secured because of Senator Cameron's influence as a statesman, and the Silver Party will not be able to count a single vote added to the Democratic column because of his strength. To be rid, once for all, of all obligation to or connection with the interest represented by the silver bolters would be the best thing that could happen for the Republican Party."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

"Of course the manufacturers who were present were comparatively few in number, and there was no evidence that their view was the view of the great majority or of any very considerable number of manufacturers, but the mere fact that there could be found in a State so far East as Pennsylvania thirty manufacturers (for there were about that number at the conference) who were ready to accept a program formulated by such silver extremists as Teller and Stewart, is in itself exceedingly surprising. . . . The St. Louis platform must commit itself unequivocally for or against the free coinage of silver. The silver men are bestirring themselves vigorously to compel the party to accept their views. It is high time for the opponents of this policy to bestir themselves with equal vigor."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

"Protectionism met with its Gettysburg defeat in 1894, and if it joins forces with the free-silver party it will find its Appomattox next November."—*The Herald (Ind. Dem.)*, New York.

The Combination is a Menace.—"Not long ago the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* stated that free trade and free coinage were twins, and it probably really supposed that there was a natural association if there were not a genuine connection between the two; yet it is the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia and its allies who are rushing into the arms of the road-agents from the silver-mines and the sage-brush who have formulated the ultimatum 'Free silver or no protection.'

"The combination is a menace; tho we do not believe that a man pledged to free coinage and high protection can be elected President next November with a Congress of the same curious complexion. The great bulk of the manufacturers of this country are sound-money men; but that they fully appreciate the disasters that would result from free coinage, and would prefer to go with-



IT WON'T LET THEM REST.

The National Bimetallist, Chicago.

out additional protection rather than run the risks of more silver, is perhaps less certain. The combination of the Manufacturers' Club and the silver Senators does not aspire to change the opinions of these gentlemen, but merely to convince them that they must support silver or get no further protection; and possibly a good many of them can be convinced of this; and under this conviction some of them might perhaps sacrifice their convictions on the money question for their interests in the tariff."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*

Free Silver a Losing Cause.—"Free silver is a losing cause in the United States. The party which advocates it has no chance of success. The recent decisive vote in the House of Representatives shows conclusively what the public sentiment is. The manufacturers of the United States should be on their guard. Protection is in danger of being murdered in the house of its friends—that is, if the movement now under way is as great as its promoters would have us believe. But we do not believe it is as great. In fact, everything goes to show that the manufacturers of the East can be relied upon to present an almost unbroken front against the free-silver craze. The Philadelphia manufacturers, who advocate free silver, do not, in our opinion, represent many persons outside themselves."—*American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston.*

Menace of the Present Tariff is Measured.—"Heartily as the commercial and manufacturing interests of the other sections of the North and East support the policy of protection, they are convinced that stability in the measure of values is the first thing to be attended to. The threat of the silver men doesn't scare worth a cent. The menace of the present tariff is measured. Its evils can be endured another year or two better than that a succession of panics from lack of confidence in the currency should paralyze business, destroy values, and upset things generally. Business can and will be conformed to the unfavorable conditions made by the tariff, but stability of the currency is essential to prosperous times for everybody, whether merchant, manufacturer, farmer, or workingman."—*The Commercial Bulletin, Boston.*

A Foolish Movement.—"If the manufacturers want to defeat any tariff legislation and bring about free trade, they will go on with that foolish kind of work. But I do not imagine that these men who came here to talk with the five Senators of our party who refused to vote for a party measure are so misled as to believe that there will be no more tariff legislation without the free coinage of silver by this nation alone. That is absurd. There will be a tariff bill passed by the next Congress, in my opinion, and there will not be a free coinage of silver bill except by international agreement. The true feeling of the country on that question is shown by the vote in the House of Representatives. Manufacturers could not do a worse thing for themselves than to become identified with the small faction asking for fifty-cent dollars. But I do not believe that any considerable number of manufacturers would join in such a foolish movement as that of linking the tariff with free-silver coinage. Such a movement will be a fiasco."—*United Press Interview with John Sherman.*

Sound Money of More Importance than Protection.—"It is like the celebrated image which was made of pure gold to the waist and of clay beneath. The one, protection, is sound, and it will bring prosperity; the other is unsound, and will maintain the present depression which exists in this country. If I have to vote for a free-trader and sound money or a protectionist and free silver, I will vote for the free-trader, believing that sound money is of even more vital importance than protection to the interests of this country. There can and will be no genuine prosperity in this country until all doubts are ended in regard to the standard of our money. I do not think that the Philadelphia coterie represents the manufacturing industries of the country any more than Senator Cameron represents the sentiments of Pennsylvania."—*Interview with Andrew Carnegie, quoted by the Herald, Boston.*

"ARE you a candidate?" asked the newspaper interviewer of the Kentucky citizen.

"Yes, suh. I feel that I have a duty to perform, and I shall not shrink f'um it. I perceive the breach, and I shall hurl myself into it without considering how inadequate the recognition of my services may be."

"Excuse me, colonel, but for what position are you a candidate?"

"Well—suh—that is a minor detail upon which circumstances have not as yet permitted me to record a definite decision."—*The Star, Washington.*

IMPORTANT VICTORY FOR THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

BY a close decision of 5 to 4, the Supreme Court has preserved the Interstate Commerce Commission from a fate closely bordering, it was feared, on ignominious impotence. The commission reached a point several years ago where its hands were tied because of inability to compel railroad officials to testify to anything tending to incriminate themselves. To remedy this condition of affairs, an act was passed February 11, 1893, providing that no person shall be prosecuted on account of any transaction concerning which he may testify or produce evidence before the commission. Under this new act, T. F. Brown, auditor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was adjudged guilty of contempt for refusal to give evidence before a grand jury in May, 1895, and his case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The contention made was that the act of 1893 did not guarantee the complete protection contemplated by Amendment V. of the Federal Constitution, which declares that no person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The Supreme Court decides that it does guarantee such protection, and that under it officials must testify even tho their testimony incriminate themselves, and that Auditor Brown was rightly decided to be guilty of contempt.

Justice Brown rendered the majority opinion for himself, Chief Justice Fuller, and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Peckham. We quote the following from the press reports of this decision:

"If . . . the object of the provision [in the Constitution] be to secure the witness against a criminal prosecution which might be aided directly or indirectly by his disclosure, then, if no such prosecution be possible—in other words, if his testimony operate as a complete pardon for the offense to which it relates—a statute absolutely securing him such immunity from prosecution would satisfy the demands of the clause in question. . . .

"It is entirely true that the statute does not purport, nor is it possible for any statute, to shield the witness from the personal disgrace or opprobrium attaching to the exposure of his crime; but, as we have already observed, the authorities are numerous and very nearly uniform to the effect that, if the proposed testimony is material to the issue on the trial, the fact that the testimony may tend to degrade the witness in public estimation does not exempt him from the duty of disclosure.

"A person who commits a criminal act is bound to contemplate the consequences of exposure to his good name and reputation, and ought not to call upon the courts to protect that which he has himself esteemed to be of so little value. The safety and welfare of an entire community should not be put into the scale against the reputation of a self-confessed criminal, who ought not, either in justice or in good morals, to refuse to disclose that which may be of great public utility in order that his neighbors may think well of him. If he secures legal immunity from prosecution, the possible impairment of his good name is a penalty which it is reasonable he should be compelled to pay for the common good."

Justice Field, in a dissenting opinion, expressed his views as follows:

"The position of the respondent, that the witness can lawfully be compelled to answer on the ground that an act of Congress in effect abrogates the constitutional privileges in providing that the punishment of the alleged offense, in relation to which the witness was sought to be examined, shall not be imposed in case he answers the interrogatories propounded, is not sound on two grounds—first, because the statute could not abrogate or in any respect diminish the protection conferred by the constitutional amendment; and secondly, because the statute does not purport to abrogate the offense, but only provides protection against proceeding to punish it. . . .

"The constitutional safeguards for security and liberty can not be thus dealt with. They must stand as the Constitution has devised them. They can not be set aside and replaced by something else on the ground that the substitute will probably answer the same purpose. . . .

"But there is another and conclusive reason against the statute of Congress. It undertakes, in effect, to grant a pardon in certain cases to offenders against the law; that is, on condition that they will give full answers to certain interrogatories propounded. It declares that the alleged offender shall not be punished for his offense upon his compliance with a certain condition. The legal exemption of an individual from the punishment which the law prescribes for the crime he has committed is a pardon, by whatever name the act may be termed. A pardon is an act of grace which is, so far as it relates to offenders against the United States, the sole prerogative of the President to grant."

Three justices concurred in the opinion of Justice Shiras that the Federal law would not shield the witness from prosecution in a state court and that failure to enforce the law of 1893 would not weaken the Interstate Commerce Law.

Common-Sense Approves the Decision.—"In all that concerns precedent it is probable that the dissidents make out the stronger case, but on common-sense grounds the majority's is

much the better showing. The statute leaves the individual all the protection that he deserves, as Justice Brown, who delivered the opinion, maintains, and at the same time it affords a means of carrying the law into effect against the lawless corporations that have defied it. Hitherto it has been a farce. Now it must be given a fair trial upon its merits. As Chairman Morrison of the Interstate Commission said: 'The court has given us to-day a power we have been waiting eight years for. It has given us the power to get testimony, without which we could not enforce the law.' Now that the law can be enforced the people may see how it works and judge for themselves. The railroads have made a great mistake in deferring the day by setting the very bad example of law-breaking."—*The Journal, Chicago*.

Prevention of the Questionable Device of Rebates.—"The decision adds very largely to the power of the Interstate Commission to prevent rebates, a device for favoring one shipper against another, which is not in the public interest; and it is not at all certain that it is in the interest of the railroad company, and which has provoked a great deal of well-founded complaint of railway management. Where it is really for the immediate interest of the railroad company it is most injurious to other shippers, and is animadverted upon in very severe language by Commissioner Midgley of the Western Freight Association in a recent review article on the railway problem."—*Journal of Commerce, New York*.

Approval and Disapproval.—"We shall be glad to see violators of the interstate law more promptly and adequately punished and we hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission will catch every one of them; most of the men accused by the commissioners who have got off have done so by technicalities and subterfuges which were outrages on justice. But we still believe, as we said on October 11 last, that to compel a witness to appear in court, and own up to illegal acts which he knew of and voluntarily concealed, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Judge Grosscup so decided. It appears that four Supreme Court justices agree with him."—*The Railroad Gazette, New York*.

The Door Opened for Investigating Combines.—"The result of this decision has been looked forward to with great interest, inasmuch as it involves the successful prosecution of the railroad pool and the two coal trusts recently organized, to which the notice of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been called, and it is hoped that organization will endeavor to wake up our Attorney-General from his legal Rip Van Winkle sleep, that he may also understand this decision makes the anti-trust law operative to its fullest extent."—*The Times, Washington*.

The Rights of Shippers Upheld.—"The public now will have a right to expect from the commission a vigorous campaign against those railroads which give rebates, drawbacks, commissions, or any other form of discrimination. In the cases which have been brought against the members of the Joint Traffic Association all the facts can be made clear. The decision is the most practical step which could be taken in upholding the rights and interests of shippers. If Congress would find courage enough further to amend the law by permitting pooling, the rights of the other party concerned would be recognized."—*The Express, Buffalo*.

The Interstate Commerce Commission a Dangerous Innovation.—"The truth is, there is grave reason to doubt the constitutionality of Interstate Commerce Law itself in so far as it sets up to be a court which is not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The Interstate Commerce Commission, as now constituted by act of Congress, appears to combine all the powers of the Government—legislative, executive, and judicial—clearly overstepping the bounds of the Constitution itself. If it is a court it ought to be constituted as a court within the meaning of the Constitution and subject to all the methods of judicial procedure. If it is an executive department of the Government then it ought not to be clothed with judicial powers; and if it is a law-making body unto itself, as it would sometimes appear to be in the rules which it enacts affecting the business of the country, then it ought not to assume to itself the powers of the executive or the judicial departments of the Government. As now constituted it seems to be a mosaic, job-lot of legislative, executive, and judicial functions, with rather a preponderance of the latter; and the judicial functions available to reenforce the executive. It is a dangerous innovation upon our form of Government."—*The Hawkeye, Burlington, Iowa*.

CONTROVERSY OVER A STATUE OF BEN BUTLER.

EVEN the memory of Benjamin F. Butler appears fated to stir up controversy. Resolute protests are being made in Massachusetts against placing his statue on the State House grounds in Boston. A committee of the State legislature has recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a bronze equestrian or military statue, upon the initiative of petitioners including Butler's personal friends without regard to party. Hearings on the subject before the committee, however, have disclosed vigorous opposition to the project. Among its opponents are Col. Henry Lee, Gen. Francis A. Osborne, Col. Thomas L. Livermore, Henry L. Higginson, and others who cite incidents in Butler's stormy career to show, in effect, that neither an equestrian nor a military statue would be historically accurate, and that such a statue is against public propriety. Gen. Francis A. Walker is quoted as saying: "Before erecting a statue to any public man let us have a free and long discussion of his career before the people, so that our children and our children's children may know what have been the eminent services to the State of the man whose acts have been so permanently commemorated." General Butler does not lack defenders, and it is noted that they seem to have the advantage of speaking good rather than ill of the dead.

The *Boston Transcript* asks, "Shall we have a monument to demagogism?" and answers its own question by proceeding to examine in detail the claim that General Butler rendered services to the State in war and peace that entitle him as a public character to statuary honors. We quote in part:

"In war, General Butler showed at the outset of the conflict a certain energy in reaching Baltimore, for he never lacked that quality. As the military commandant in a hostile or quasi-hostile city, he was seen at his best. He subdued both Baltimore and New Orleans, and overawed the mobs of both. He captured neither. Sometimes in moments of that enthusiasm which his admirers pump up when called upon to celebrate his alleged military feats, he is spoken of as the hero of New Orleans, but that city was captured by Farragut, and Butler's troops only took possession of it after its fall. In the field, Butler's name is associated with Big Bethel, a defeat, and the Fort Fisher fiasco. . . . The failure of this enterprise was always attributed by General Grant to Butler's incapacity. The contempt which Grant felt for Butler as a military man broke through even the decorum of the official language of the orders relieving the latter from command. So much for Butler in the field.

"His career as a politician was characterized by a cynical, impudent, unblushing selfishness, which expressed itself in language as coarse as Butler believed his hearers to be. . . . Demagogism had not been so organized and so militant in Massachusetts since Shay's rebellion as it was under Butler. By artful appeals to the passions of the unfortunate and unthinking, a social bitterness had been called into being which troubled every fair-minded man who took heed of the future. With Butler's defeat came, on the part of many thousands, a calmer consideration of the State's organization. The incentive to bitterness having been removed, their vision was cleared, and they saw that Massachusetts was a well-ordered Commonwealth, governed by its people, and not by an oligarchy bent on 'grinding the faces of the poor.'

"Yet to the man with this record it is proposed to raise a statue as one whom Massachusetts delights to honor; to place such a monument in that stately line which preserves for future generations the sculptured representations of the face and figure of Webster, of Sumner, of Everett, of Mann, of Hamilton, of Washington, of Franklin, Quincy, Andrew, and Devens! If the legislature is worthy of its trust, it will reject the proposal to erect a Butler statue at the expense of a people the majority of whom would be glad to forget his record altogether."

We also quote the following from the *Boston Herald* representing the attitude of a number of journals in the State which take the ground that the movement for this statue is at least premature.

"We remarked, not long since, upon the character of the men

whom it was appropriate to commemorate by statues in the State of Massachusetts. We said then that they should be men whom the entire people agree are worthy of that high honor, and whom all unite in regarding as appropriate examples for emulation on the part of the youth of the State. Every statue thus erected should convey the lesson to youth: 'Go thou and do likewise,' and there should be no dissent among any considerable portion of the people from the opinion that the career thus indorsed and honored has been a laudable one. For this reason there should be especial wariness in selecting as subjects for statues those who have but recently died. The judgment of history with regard to them is desirable. When there is a practically unanimous agreement on this point, as there was in the cases of Lincoln and of Andrew, for instance, there is no occasion to wait for the judgment of history; but when such agreement does not exist there is clear ground for postponement of action. . . .

"Gov. George D. Robinson has recently died. He has been the subject of general and cordial eulogy. In that for what has he been most praised? For the points on which he differed from General Butler. If we take the opinion of the people of Massachusetts, as expressed at the polls, Governor Robinson [who defeated Butler for reelection as Governor in 1884] should have a statue before General Butler. This was the verdict of the State then; it is one which has been confirmed and strengthened in all the years that have elapsed since. These men could not both have been right. The difference between them was radical. It was not one of partizan politics merely. It was one of morality and methods of public life. It was settled in favor of Governor Robinson. Should the people, who settled it, and who hold with added emphasis now to the verdict then rendered, pass over a statue to the man who did represent the opinion of the State to confer it upon one who did not? To put the case in the mildest form, the Butler statue is a mistake, if not an injustice, in this point of view."

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

SENATOR MILLS, of Texas, intimated in the Senate last week that sugar stock was in the way of Cuban freedom. He argued that the loss of five or ten millions of dollars to Americans interested in sugar stock and Cuban trade ought not to count when the cause of liberty warranted seizure of Cuba by the United States. On the other hand similar reflections upon the "patriotism" of the Cubans have been made by other speakers. We give a number of newspaper extracts intended to throw light on these phases of the Cuban question:

Sugar Stock vs. Liberty.—"Sugar creeps into all the discussions of the Cuban subject. The Sugar Trust, it is said, would like to have the rebellion go on for another year, in order to enhance the value of stocks on hand, and contracts for future delivery already made. But the trust does not want annexation of the island. Louisiana, too, fears annexation as an outcome of the Cuban agitation, and Senator Caffery of that State was one of the two men in the Senate who had the courage to speak against the Cuban resolutions when they were up ten days ago. New England holds Hawaiian sugar-plantation stocks and bonds, and annexation is a specter which frightens many of the statesmen from that section."—*Walter Wellman, in The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"Then, with all the impulse of a Revolutionary past, with all his natural sympathy and bent for liberty and right, why does Hoar bar the door to American recognition of the Cubans? The reply, like the answer to most questions asked in Yankeeeland to-day, has money at the bottom of it all. There is a Yankee company. Its influence it was which sent Stevens Minister to Hawaii. It is heavily loaded with Hawaiian bonds and sugar lands. With Cuba free—perchance annexed to the United States—and a tariff departed as against Cuban sugars, Hawaiian values would be undermined, and the Yankee company, carrying on its stock list half the names now familiar on House and Senate rosters, as from New England, would be ruined. It is this which makes a Hale, a Hoar, and a Boutelle, but lately so rampant for Sandwich Island annexation, grow all at once the Tory, and stand against American intervention in the Spanish-Cuban war.

"This is a day when patriotism has become a subject of book account, and such as Hale and Hoar and Boutelle can not tell

whether they are for freedom and liberty until they have balanced their ledgers. Your New Englander is brave enough—brave as an Elizabethan buccaneer. But coolly valorous tho he be, it is in its sort a pirate's valor, and with it goes a tremendous mask of hypocrisy. The whole region pretends. . . . To-day with a company to ruin, if right were to prevail, she prefers, so far as Hale and Hoar and Boutelle, *et al.*, are concerned, to ruin Cuba and preserve the company. As between liberty and a bank balance, give them the balance."—"A. H. L.," *Washington Correspondent of the Journal, New York.*

A Cuban "Patriot" Leader.—"This most popular among the bandit chiefs of Cuba [General Garcia], who calls himself proudly '*el rei de los campos de la isla de Cuba*, i.e., 'King of the prairies of the island Cuba,' has contributed much to the insecurity of Cuba by his depredations. In 1886 he was, indeed, forced to fly to the United States, for the Spanish police were hot on his heels; but in the following year he returned, robbing, plundering, and killing as before. In 1890 Garcia demanded of the railroad companies of Havana \$25,000. He threatened that if the money was not sent he would set fire to the stations, destroy bridges, and derail trains. The companies at first refused to comply. The result was that railroad stations were burned down in several places, a bridge was much damaged by a dynamite explosion, and some trains were run off the rails. This caused a panic among the public, and passengers and goods were held back. The companies therefore came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to pay the \$25,000. Garcia had also a regular revenue from the owners of plantations. Those who paid their 'taxes' regularly to him were not molested. Merchants and expressmen were also numbered among his 'subjects.' On the other hand Garcia disbursed large sums for the police and other officials, so that he was always warned in time when danger threatened him. To-day Garcia is one of the heads of those 'patriots' who ravage the beautiful isle with fire and sword, and bravely run away if they see any Spanish soldiers about."—*Deutsche Zeitung, New Orleans. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



WEYLER:—"If he would only come from behind that tree."
—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

POPULAR ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

THE election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people becomes once more a topic of discussion in the press since committees in both the Senate and House of Representatives reported last month in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for it. The majority of the Senate committee on privileges and elections detailed at length their reasons for recommending such an amendment. It is declared, in brief, that the people should choose Senators directly instead of indirectly, because popular sentiment would be better represented, Senators would be less likely to purchase seats, the waste of contests like those cited in Kentucky, Delaware, and other States would be avoided, and legislatures would be elected for legislative and not election purposes. The report asserts emphatically that popular opinion demands the change.

Debauchery of the Electorate Would Disappear.—"The present method not only results in causing United States Senators to be representatives of special interests instead of the people, but it also causes the debauching of their legislatures and their elec-

tions. When we have Senators elected by the direct vote of the people, all that will be ended. Each candidate for the place of Senator must stand upon his merits as a man, because he must appeal to all the voters of a whole State. It will be an honor, indeed, to be a United States Senator when that is the case. A man may then go out before all the people of his State and ask for their suffrages, upon the ground that he proposes to advocate certain propositions in the United States Senate, and the people will have a full opportunity to judge whether those propositions are for their benefit, and whether the individual can worthily represent them upon the floor of the Senate. The Senate would then rise to its old-time plane of dignity and ability."—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

An End to Legislative Deadlocks and Riots.—"The Kentucky disgrace could not have happened under that system. The score or more of scandalous legislative deadlocks which have marked the course of the present method of choosing Senators during the past dozen years would never have been known under the proposed plan. Numbers constitute safety and certainty of choice in such cases. It has proved with us that to throw the work of filling high office, eagerly sought for by parties and men, into the hands of a few men is to invite just such results as we have seen in Kentucky. Whether the evil is so great as to warrant a change in the Constitution might still seem to be an open question. But there can be less question about it now than there has been."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Constitutional Amendments Bring Misfortune.—"As a distinguished citizen pointed out some time ago, all the amendments to the Federal Constitution have been unwise and unfortunate, and have brought us misfortune. This new one will do the same. It was never intended that the Senate should be elected by the people, for reasons that were given at the time, and which were good ones. We have a chance of seeing the evils of the system in the excesses of the first French Assembly. The French themselves were so satisfied on this point that it is unwise to have both branches of the legislature elected by the popular vote, that they provided, in their present Constitution, for a Senate like ours not elected by the people, but by representatives of them. In abandoning the system under which this country has so prospered because of a foolish scare of millionaires, who are just as likely to buy their seats in the Lower House as in the Upper one, we are flying in the face of the world's experience."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

A Pretence of Reform Will Not Suffice.—"How many times the people, or some persons who have desired to pose as the spokesmen of the masses, have talked of electing Senators by popular vote, is a question to which no answer can be given without a long study of Congressional proceedings. . . . Indeed, all the talk, as Professor Bryce pointed out in his work on this country, to the effect that the Senate is not directly elected at the present time is absurd. Seldom does a member take the oath of office who has not been the choice of partizan legislators, elected, by men who are partizans, for that very purpose. If there is a real danger hanging over us in the Constitutional character of the Senate, let us meet it with an adequate measure of reform, not with a mere pretense in that direction. The popular election of Senators will not give the Upper Chamber the high qualities of character and political honor that it now lacks."—*The Journal, Providence.*

The Ohio Convention Plan.—"But is it necessary to amend the Constitution? Why not adopt the Ohio plan? The indorsement of Senator Foraker by the Zanesville convention amounted practically to his nomination as a candidate before the people. It was known that every Republican candidate for the legislature would vote for his election to the Senate, and when the General Assembly met he was elected without even the formality of a caucus. That served the purpose as well as an election by the people would have done, and it involved no change of the Constitution. It may be necessary some time to amend the Constitution as proposed, but let the Ohio plan be tried first."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

Change of Rules, Not of System.—"Yet with popular elections we should be no more free from disputes and challenged titles, as the case of Senator Morgan shows. He was indisputably chosen by the Alabama legislature. But it is charged that

that legislature was fraudulent, because the popular election was fraudulent. So if he had been chosen by the popular vote at that election his title would not be one whit better than it is to-day. It is not a change of system that is wanted. It is a change of working that system, a change toward common-sense and reason. There is a sound provision in the Constitution of the United States concerning the election of President by the House of Representatives—to wit, that if no candidate shall have a majority of the electoral votes, the voting of the House shall be confined to the three candidates having the highest number of votes. In a choice of Vice-President by the Senate only the highest two are to be voted for. It might be a good plan to consider some such rule for Senatorial elections in State legislatures. It is intolerable that two or three men, holding the so-called balance of power, should cause a prolonged deadlock and defeat the will of the majority of the people of the State."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Little Chance of Adoption.—"Eloquent and unanswerable as the committee's report in favor of the direct election of Senators may be, we doubt its adoption at present. The trouble will not be with the people, but with the Senate itself. A proposed constitutional amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of both Houses before it can be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification. There will be too many Senators who will regard the adoption of this amendment as equivalent to legislating themselves out of office to render its adoption at all probable by the present Congress, at least."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

HENRY NORMAN ON AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

HENRY NORMAN, of the *London Chronicle*, contributes a rather startling review of important problems confronting Americans. Mr. Norman, it will be remembered, was the American correspondent of *The Chronicle* not many weeks ago, and attracted much attention by his letters attacking the validity of Lord Salisbury's claims for the Schomburgk line in the Venezuelan dispute. His present article (*Scribner's Magazine*, April) is on "The Quarrel of the English-Speaking Countries," and in it he argues earnestly for an international court of arbitration. His reference to America's domestic problems is in the nature of a digression, but is an interesting review of social and political conditions here as made by a trained and friendly observer. We quote as follows:

"As I hope I am safe from the charge of prejudice against America in this question, perhaps I may be permitted to suggest one or two matters which seem to me to receive from Americans less consideration than they deserve. To begin with the somewhat alarming nature of the domestic problems of the United States which call for solution. In the first place, the growth of the Roman Catholic power in the United States, with its immovable hatred of the undenominational national school, seems to me one of the most alarming signs of the times. Secondly, the almost inconceivable growth of capitalist organizations is another. Thirdly, the rapid growth of the foreign element with the American commonwealth is surely ground for deep anxiety. The foreign-born and their immediate descendants already exceed the number of native-born north of Mason and Dixon's line. Every large city in this area is politically controlled by the votes of this foreign population, and its police and administrative officers are drawn almost exclusively from the same source. Sixty-three per cent. of the liquor dealers are foreign-born, and sixty per cent. of the saloon-keepers. North of Mason and Dixon's line there are a million and a half of total aliens. It has actually been proposed to abolish the English language as the vehicle of school instruction in a certain district. 'The one thing you shall ask for in vain in the chief city of America is a distinctly American community.' Fourthly, while we in England are laboring earnestly on behalf of the 'living wage' for the working classes, the tendency in America, at any rate among the foreign-born, seems to be to sink below it. A cloak, for the making of which \$3.25 was paid in 1885, earns its maker only ninety cents in 1893. An overcoat was produced before a congressional committee in the making of which nineteen men had been employed, the total price for the making being forty-five cents. Corduroy trousers are made for ten cents a dozen. The Massachusetts Bureau of

Labor Statistics has shown that thirty-two per cent. of the support of the average workingman's family falls upon his wife and children. The Illinois Commissioners of Labor Statistics declare that one-half of the intelligent workmen of the State 'are not even able to earn enough for their daily bread, and have to depend upon the labor of women and children to eke out their miserable existence.' Fifthly, I asked the man who, from his personal character, his intimate acquaintance with all parts of the United States, and his position as the most responsible and conspicuous person in the country engaged in the 'official maintenance of public order, was the highest authority on such a matter, whether he did not think that the most terrific fight that has ever been known between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' was destined to take place in the United States. He replied, 'Yes, but we shall win.' That order will win is certain, but it is astonishing that no one seems to be preparing for the conflict. Sixthly, it is surprising that American writers and speakers, and the people generally, fail to realize that there are only two nations in the world whose ideal is the highest possible freedom of the individual man, as untrammelled as may be from governmental, military, and religious disabilities. These are the United States and Great Britain. Not even in France, and certainly not in Russia, Germany, Austria, or Italy is this the case. Want of space forbids me to give examples in proof of this, but they could be given by the hundred. A trained observer like Dr. Albert Shaw, for instance, might render his country a notable service by summarizing the impediments to personal liberty in each of these countries."

Then Mr. Norman turns his observations into a demand for international peace as follows:

"Now, what folly or wickedness could be greater than for the two nations which follow freedom to disable one another, while all the crowned and uncrowned obscurantists sit by and rub their hands with delight? As Mr. Balfour, the most philosophically minded of our statesmen has just said, amid 'loud and prolonged cheers,' 'if Burke could have been told of the situation between the two nations to-day' his eloquent voice would have been raised pleading for a common language of governments and of hearts, pleading that the English and the American branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should be joined in an alliance not to be broken by old controversies, but that each should work in its sphere for the propagation of Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty, government, and order."

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

A PROPOSITION to create a new Cabinet office under the United States Government, at the head of a department of manufactures and commerce has received the hearty indorsement of a considerable portion of the press. The National Association of Manufacturers in recent session indorsed this proposition substantially as formulated by *The Manufacturer's Record*, a Baltimore trade paper, and Senator Frye has introduced a bill in the Senate for the establishment of such a department. The bill proposes among other things to transfer to the new department various bureaus now under the Treasury Department, the bureau of navigation, the bureau of statistics (the State Department's statistical bureau is also transferred), the lighthouse board, the marine hospital service, the bureau of steamboat inspection, and the coast and geodetic survey, and the entire consular service.

More Valuable than the Department of Agriculture.—"It can at least be urged in behalf of this proposition by Mr. Frye that it comes nearer meeting a public want and would occupy a larger field of inquiry and valuable suggestion than the department of agriculture. It is claimed, and with reason, that the commerce and manufactures of the United States are suffering in the matter of their development for want of a great, independent, national agency of control, that might give national system to the operations of these important arms of industry and wealth by indicating national policies and furthering the expansion of our foreign trade upon intelligent and fixed lines.

"All foreign governments have such a Cabinet officer as the Minister of Commerce and Manufactures. The rule to be adopted

in the creation of new offices and departments of this or any government is to determine first whether such additions are necessary for greater efficiency of service, or the general benefit of the state. If they will help the development of the national interests and add to the value and utility of government, the matter of additional expense should cut but a small figure."—*The Post, Houston, Texas.*

Vast and Imposing Interests.—"For the census year 1890 the value of manufactured commodities in this country was, in round numbers, \$9,370,000,000, while the entire value of our agricultural products for that year was but \$3,800,000,000. Since that period of time American manufactures and commerce have steadily expanded, and the estimates of experienced statisticians place the annual value of our manufactures at the present time at from \$12,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000. Such a tremendous potentiality of national energy is clearly entitled to every aid which can be summoned by wise and assiduous administrative effort at the Federal capital. . . . Commerce and manufactures have made this country great, and they underlie the material, political, and social aspirations of the vast majority of our people. It would be a small thing indeed to concede a Cabinet officer to such a vast and imposing interest."—*The News, Newark, N. J.*

The Treasury and Tariff Theories.—"It seems to us that this patent necessity of confining the Secretary of the Treasury to purely Treasury duties is the best argument yet adduced for the creation of a new Cabinet office of Commerce and Manufactures on the lines indicated in Senator Frye's bill. It is, we believe, an argument heretofore generally overlooked. In managing the finances of the country the Secretary of the Treasury must, of course, regulate his policy according to a particular economic theory. But it has destroyed the Secretary's, as it would cripple any secretary's, usefulness to be personally committed to the successful operation of a particular application of that theory. National finances are things that have necessarily to be conducted with a view to the general welfare, and not to special interest. Surely when Mr. Cleveland set out to reduce what he considered to be the exorbitant profits of manufacturers he did not intend or expect that the small profits he intended to leave them should be gathered in a currency which has had to be maintained in its integrity by the proceeds of four loans. If he had had in the year 1887 a sound Secretary of Commerce and Manufactures devoted to the interests committed to his care, his raid on the tariff would have been made, as was Jackson's on the bank, through the Treasury, over the dead official body of the chief of the department involved."—*The Press, New York.*

Not Now Practicable or Expedient.—"It is not the mere salary of \$8,000 for the head of such a department that is the most serious consideration. Such a department would demand a large corps of chiefs of divisions and subordinate clerks, together with the erection of a suitable building, in itself costing a half a million of dollars or so, and a vast amount of other expenditure now not practicable or expedient to incur, and that can well be postponed. The relations between revenue, especially import duties, and protection, as incidental to them, at least, are such that it would be hard in that respect to separate the functions and responsibilities of the Treasury Department from a department of manufactures, and it is to be feared that the conflict would be such as to impair the work of both departments and produce friction that would serve no good purpose for the Government."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

The Power of a Secretary of Commerce.—"A Secretary of Commerce and Manufactures, despite his impressive title, would have no more control over tariff matters than the plain, old-fashioned Secretary of the Treasury. Possibly his views or recommendations relative to tariff changes or amendments, derived from his constant study of commercial movements and trade influences, might more frequently find their ultimate expression in the statutes than those of secretaries of the Treasury have done, but that would undoubtedly depend entirely on the personality of the incumbent. . . .

"Another consideration, and a most important one, presses for attention in this connection. The demand for a Department of Commerce and Manufactures has largely if not entirely come from Protectionists. They assume that such an office would be conducted for the benefit of domestic manufacturers and domestic trade. Unless they believed this would be the result they would

assuredly not favor the scheme. A Congress already favorably inclined would be easily convinced, and the desired legislation would follow. But, on the other hand, with an Administration pledged to reduced duties, would not the Secretary of Commerce and Manufactures travel that road and use all the potent influences of his office to demonstrate that a sickly industry should be permitted to die, that the general commercial interests of the country would be benefited if all such industries were weeded out! The greater the influence wielded by such an office in one direction the stronger could it be made in the opposite direction."—*The Iron Age, New York.*

"The most important of the proposed transfers is that of the consular service, which is now under control of the Department of State. The consular service should be entirely disassociated from the State Department, the proper province of which lies wholly within the domain of diplomacy and international relations of a political nature. The duties of consuls are wholly commercial, and could be more properly brought under the supervision of a department having sole and exclusive control of commercial matters."—*The Banner, Nashville, Tenn.*

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE?

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that as a result of the recent bond sale the Treasury reserve stands at about \$125,000,000, there seems to be a strong belief expressed by many journals that another issue of bonds will be forced before the close of this year. An order of the Treasury Department last week increasing the premium on gold bars one-sixteenth of one per cent. is generally interpreted as an attempt to prevent a renewal of exports of gold.

The Effects of Contraction.—"The contraction during the month of February was probably equal to five per cent. of the total amount of money in circulation. Such a contraction must, sooner or later, have a marked effect on prices and business.

"Moreover, the contraction consequent on the last bond issue is not yet complete. The greater part of the bonds issued have, indeed, been paid for in full, but not all of the proceeds have been paid into the Treasury, some \$20,000,000 of gold being left on deposit with the New York banks. When this sum is transferred to the Treasury it will of necessity lead to a further contraction.

"But this great contraction has not led to imports of gold as was hoped by some. The past two months have been marked by a fall in prices in general, and to a continuance, if not actual increase, of trade depression, but a generally lower range of prices has not led to such an increase of exports and decrease of imports as to lead to imports of gold. On the contrary, a gradual advance in exchange in London, showing an increased demand for remittance to London, a decreased supply of bills drawn on London, indicating a falling-off in the sale of American products in the British markets, or both, points to the resumption of gold exports in the near future. It is evident that prices must be forced still lower or exports of gold resumed. . . .

"By contracting our currency \$20,000,000 further it is hoped exports of gold may be prevented. But there are two things the gold monometalists overlook. At first, undoubtedly, the transfer of \$20,000,000 gold from the banks to the Treasury would lead to higher interest rates, but the further resulting fall of prices from a contraction of our currency by this amount, tending to make industry less profitable and the products of labor continually falling in price, less attractive to the capitalist seeking investment, would drive money from industrial enterprises to New York and other financial centers, leading to a plethora of money in such centers and a fall in the interest rates. In the second place, altho a further fall in prices would, no doubt, lead to an increased quantity of exports, it is far from certain that the resulting increase in quantity would lead to an increase in value. The further prices fall, the more produce must we export to pay interest charges abroad. The lower prices asked for our exports in 1895, as compared to 1894, led to a marked increase in the quantity of our exports, but at the same time to a falling-off in value. So a further fall in prices may have the same effect during the coming year, and thus defeat the purpose of the gold monometalists, who hope to prevent gold exports by so contracting our currency as to bring about lower prices.

"The folly of borrowing gold is becoming more and more ap-

parent, from day to day, as we involve ourselves further and further in debt without bettering our condition. Four times has Mr. Carlisle gone into the market and borrowed gold, and now even before payments for the last and largest of the issues of the bonds have been completed, it is apparent that no more will be gained from the last bond issue than the three that have gone before, that the gold reserve in the Treasury has been only temporarily strengthened, that the condition of the Treasury has not been bettered, and that before the summer is over pursuit of the fatuous policy of gold monometalism will have reduced the Treasury to the necessity of another bond issue."—*The American (Wharton Barker's paper), Philadelphia.*

Bonds to Lock Up Legal-Tender Notes.—"The Treasury is no longer in trouble. . . . But there are some bankers who have a visible reason for wanting more bonds, because they failed to bid high enough to get large profits out of the last sale, and it is strongly expected that some of them are urging the Secretary to make another issue. . . .

"It may be said by some of the bankers who have been persistently urging retirement of greenbacks that the course proposed would in effect retire from public circulation many millions of legal-tender notes by locking them up in the Treasury, and that this would give bankers an opportunity to realize better rates of interest on money loaned. But the President and Secretary could not admit such a purpose without rendering themselves liable to impeachment. For that would be a deliberate effort to defeat a law which it is the sworn duty of the President and Secretary to execute—namely, the law which requires that legal-tender notes, when redeemed or paid into the Treasury, shall not be retired but reissued. The lock-up of notes has gone far already, so that many think it the real purpose of the Administration to push it as far as Congress may permit, with the assistance of some bankers who, in order to force up rates of interest and compel Government to issue more bonds at a low rate, may turn in legal tenders and draw out gold as fast as they can. But no plain announcement of such an intention could be made without confessing a determination to violate and defeat a law on the statute books.

"Congress would do well to keep close watch of financial proceedings, and to be prepared to act with promptness if occasion arises. It will not be forgotten that, according to the statement of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Administration had expressed before Christmas its preference to issue \$200,000,000 of bonds at once."—*The Tribune (Rep.) New York.*

Revenue Wanted, Not More Bonds.—"The Government needs at least \$50,000,000 additional revenue. If its resources were increased by this amount it could protect the gold reserve without calling on either Wall Street syndicates or the people. The deficit for this year will be \$20,000,000. With this stopped, on the basis of \$50,000,000 additional revenue the Government could spend \$10,000,000 upon coast defenses and guns, \$10,000,000 for new warships, and have an available surplus—none too large—of \$10,000,000 for the emergencies that may lie before us. Of this gross sum \$30,000,000 can be raised by an additional tax of \$1 a barrel on beer and the rest by a light duty on tea and coffee. This would divide the burden evenly, without oppressing anybody. Has Congress the patriotism and courage to pass such a bill? Dare it adjourn without providing more revenue from some source? If it shall do so it will be the duty of the President immediately to reassemble Congress in special session. The country must not be left unprotected or at the mercy of the money-lenders."—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

Only Temporary Relief.—"No one should be surprised to learn that the recent loan of \$100,000,000 has afforded only temporary relief to the Treasury. In the nature of things it could not do more. The President asked Congress to provide some measures of relief, but Congress has refused to do anything. Gold was borrowed to replenish the reserve, with full knowledge that it could not be kept in the Treasury unless Congress should provide for the cancellation of notes after they have been paid. Anybody who can get United States notes can draw gold from the Treasury at will, and the supply of notes is inexhaustible, for they are reissued after they have been paid, and the same note may be redeemed by the Government a score of times in a year. No reserve could stand such a drain, yet Congress passes no measure of relief, because the Republican Party in the Senate has surren-

dered to the Populists, and the latter are determined, if possible, to force an abandonment of the gold standard. They can not succeed during President Cleveland's term of office, for he is determined to maintain the credit of the nation, and will, if necessary, make other bond issues to maintain the gold reserve. The situation is perilous, however, and is made more so by the insufficient revenues of the Government. Business revives very slowly under the retarding influence of Congress and the coming Presidential election, altho every other condition is favorable to a revival of old-time prosperity, and in consequence of dulness of trade the Government revenues under the new tariff are less than might fairly have been expected."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Cut Down Federal Salaries Fifty Per Cent.—"When the present bond deal is completed there will be a surplus of \$280,000,000 in the Treasury, and as a matter of sound policy in a period of depression it would be far wiser to pay out that idle surplus to make good any deficit that might occur in the revenues of the Government than to increase taxation in order to keep such a vast sum of money locked up in the vaults of the Treasury. But there is still a better remedy for the deficit than this, and that is to cut down all the expenses of the Government to correspond with the general fall in prices which is the natural and inevitable result of the single gold standard in this country. All the goldite orators in Congress harp in chorus on the assertion that a dollar will go as far now as two would have gone in 1873, and they say that this is a great benefit to the plain people of the country. Well, admitting this to be true, is it not equally true that the expenses of the Government should be reduced to correspond with the fall in prices? The President's salary of \$50,000 a year is twice as great, on the showing of the goldites themselves, as it was in 1873, and it ought to be reduced fifty per cent. The same is true of all other Federal salaries, and if Congress would enact a bill making a horizontal reduction of even twenty-five per cent., the present deficit, whatever it may be, would be wiped out and a large surplus would naturally result. If we must have a gold standard let us apply it to the minions of the Government as well as to the honest producers of the country. Certainly taxation should not be increased when any other remedy will accomplish the same purpose, and we maintain that a horizontal cut in all the expenses of the Government is fully justified by the existing situation, and every possible effort should be exhausted to secure it before any new measure increasing taxation is considered."—*The Republican (Rep.), Denver.*

American Interest in a Revival of Olympic Games.—The reported departure of eight Americans, four from the Princeton University Athletic Club and four from the Boston Athletic Club, to take part in a proposed revival of "Olympic games" at Athens April 6-16, occasions considerable comment in the American press. The project is generally favored as an indication of healthy revival of interest in athletics. A wealthy Greek has contributed about \$100,000 toward restoring an ancient marble stadium or outdoor amphitheater for the tournament, and the Crown Prince will bestow the crowns of honor upon victors. The International Athletic Committee which selected Greece for the first contest propose to hold the games every four years—in Paris in 1900, in America in 1904. The *Baltimore Herald* points out the fact that "the contests will be those of amateurs and they will be interesting chiefly as such poor representations of Grecian athletics as modern men can give." Nevertheless *The Herald* says: "They will give fresh impulse to physical training among men of our own day, and to this end they will be of immense benefit to the world." The *Chicago Times-Herald* notes the ineffectual attempts made at a revival of the games since 1858, the royal favor given the present tournament, and continues: "The games will be entirely those that have approval at the present day, so that there will be neither chariot-racing nor boxing. Modern games, such as bicycling and lawn tennis, will be introduced, but in all other respects the festival will conform as nearly as possible to that of ancient Greece." The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* questions the success of the revival: "Athletic conditions have in all respects changed since the days of Herodotus, Plato, and Pindar; and whether the present age of pot-hunting athletes will think it worth their while to compete for mere crowns of wild-olive, even with insignificant cups added, is open to very considerable doubt."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

YES, Mr. Bayard, free speech is a thing to fight for, but remember the rime you learned at school:

"If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when and where."

—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*



J. BULL.—"They wouldn't understand preaching, or praying, or hymn-singing, so I'll just take up a collection."

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THREE members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet are about to take the field for the gold standard. By the way, what was it Mr. Cleveland said about the "pernicious activity" of Federal office-holders? Can it be really true that public office is a private bust?—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

PROPHETS who declare that the St. Louis ticket will be McKinley and Reed assert that the combination is logically inevitable because it represents all that is most exasperating in the Republican Party. And perhaps there may be something in that view of it.—*The World, New York.*

WHEN Congress plants the seeds of paternalism three hundred tons at a time, the obvious thought suggested by such prodigal husbandry is: What shall the harvest be?—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

PROF. FELIX ADLER says there are three views of the marriage question. It has always been popularly supposed that there were only two—before and after.—*The Press, New York.*

FIRST CHICAGO CITIZEN: "Is Pluggins very tough?"

Second Chicago Citizen: "Tough? Well, I should say so. He expects to be elected Alderman of the ward next year."—*The Express, Buffalo.*

THE case of King Menelek only goes to show that it is sometimes dangerous to try to protect a person until he has become convinced that he needs protection.—*The Press, Cleveland.*

EVERY once in a while something occurs to remind the political boss that he is more of a local issue than a national question.—*The Star, Washington.*

SPANISH soldiers enlisting for service in Cuba should stipulate that they are not to be shot at by the Spanish troops already there.—*The Press, New York.*

"WE denounce" is much more conspicuous in the present campaign than its old comrade, "We point with pride."—*The Record, Chicago.*

ENGLAND is determined to have peace, even at a cost of \$110,000,000 for new fighting-vessels.—*The Post, Pittsburg, Pa.*

THOSE favorite-son preserves seem to be taking on more the character of pickles.—*The Express, Buffalo.*

STATUES, as well as statutes, are causing trouble in these days.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*



"PLENTY OF TIME, BOYS! CONVENTION IS THREE MONTHS AWAY."

—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LYRICS OF THE DAY.

THERE is but little in Mr. Swinburne's late poem on Robert Burns (*Nineteenth Century*) by which to identify its author. If the poem had been published anonymously and readers left to guess at the name of its writer, but few, if any, would have mentioned Mr. Swinburne. This fact is, in a sense, important, as showing in the most powerful lyricist of his age a falling away from that style of expression which has hitherto characterized his song. In this poem neither the symbolism nor the sentiment will be accepted as worthy of the subject by such a fine poet. Take, for example, the first three stanzas:

A fire of fierce and laughing light
That clove the shuddering heart of night
Leapt earthward, and the thunder's might
That pants and yearns
Made fitful music round its flight:
And earth saw Burns.

The joyous lightning found its voice
And bade the heart of wrath rejoice
And scorn uplift a song to voice
The imperial hate
That smote the god of base men's choice
At God's own gate.

Before the shrine of dawn, wherethrough
The lark rang rapture as she flew,
It flashed and fired the darkling dew:
And all that heard
With love or loathing hailed anew
A new day's word.

Omitting two stanzas, we quote several which are hardly more satisfactory than the foregoing. To make "the fire of laughter glow" across the grave of the "lord of darkness," and to cause "the tides" to flow above that grave, by bending "the lyric bow," is a curious mixture of metaphor. And then the shining of "the cup" from which Burns quaffed, "as a planet, fore and aft and left and right," but awkwardly, and surely not poetically, expresses the underlying thought:

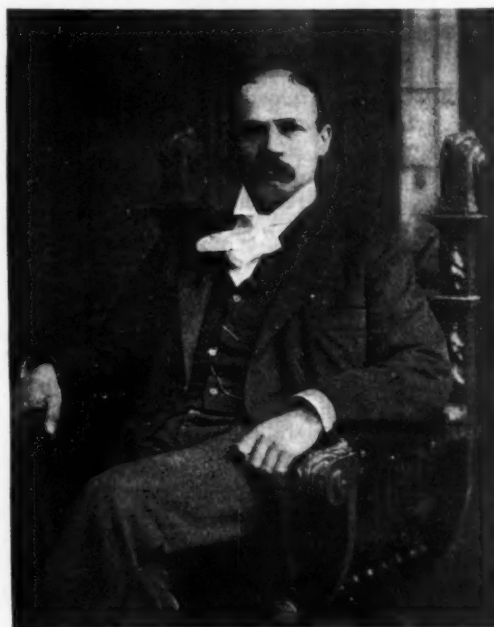
And he that bent the lyric bow
And laid the lord of darkness low
And bade the fire of laughter glow
Across his grave,
And bade the tides above it flow,
Wave hurtling wave,
Shall he not win from latter days
More than his own could yield of praise?
Ay, could the sovereign singer's bays
Forsake his brow,
The warrior's won on stormier ways,
Still clasp it now.
He loved, and sang of love: he laughed,
And bade the cup whereout he quaffed
Shine as a planet, fore and aft,
And left and right,
And keen as shoots the sun's first shaft
Against the night.

Here omitting six stanzas, which can well be spared, we give the closing four. The association of "thunderous laughter" with the wit and satire of Burns is incongruous in every sense:

But never, since bright earth was born
In rapture of the enkindling morn,
Might Godlike wrath and sunlike scorn
That was and is
And shall be while false weeds are worn
Find word like his.
Above the rude and radiant earth
That heaves and glows from firth to firth
In vale and mountain, bright in dearth
And warm in wealth,
Which gave his fiery glory birth
By chance and stealth,
Above the storms of praise and blame
That blur with mist his lustrous name,
His thunderous laughter went and came,
And lives and flies;
The roar that follows on the flame
When lightning dies.

Earth, and the snow-dimmed heights of air,
And water winding soft and fair
Through still sweet places, bright and bare,
By bent and byre,
Taught him what hearts within them were:
But his was fire.

Only a few facts concerning the life of Mr. Ernest McGaffey, whose new volume of lyrics has just appeared, seem to be known. He was born in 1861 at London, Ontario; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Chicago, where he has practised since 1882; has been a contributor to the leading magazines, and is a member of the Chicago Press Club. *The Bookman* suggests that the difficulty of obtaining biographical information about him may be inferred from a remark which he recently made in answer to an application: "I would rather take ten lashes well laid on with a cat-o'-nine-tails than to write ten lines about myself." A



ERNEST MCGAFFEY.
(By courtesy of *The Bookman*.)

critic in the same journal thinks that Mr. McGaffey is "the strongest of the younger poets now rising into permanent reputation." *The Tribune* remarks that "his local color is, in the long run, his strongest quality. He is interesting; his pages are turned with respect and sympathy." *The Literary World* says: "He is one of the poets who seem to write literally because they can not help it, moved to metrical expression by every changing mood and every fresh revelation of the beauty of nature." We find nothing strikingly new or superexcellent in the volume in hand. The two poems here quoted are among the best of the collection:

A CALIFORNIA IDYL.

A road-runner dodged in the chaparral
As a coin will slip from the hand of a wizard;
A black wasp droned by his sun-baked cell,
While flat on a stone lay a Nile-green lizard,
And a wolf in the rift of a sycamore
Sat gray as a monk at the mission-door.
A sage-hen scratched 'mong the cactus spike
And high in the sky was the noon sun's glamour
While steady as ever rose anvil-strike
Came the rat-tat-tat of a yellowhammer,
And a shy quail lowered his crested head
To the dust-lined sweep of a dry creek's bed.
And out of the earth a tarantula crept
On his hairy legs to the road's white level,
With eyes where a demon's malice slept
And the general air of an unchained devil,
While a rattlesnake by the dusty trail
Lay coiled in a mat of mottled scale.
Then the gray wolf sprang on the sage-hen there,
And the lizard snapped at the wasp and caught him,
While the spider fled to his sheltering lair
As tho' a shadowy foeman sought him,
And the road-runner slipped from the wayside brake
And struck his beak through the rattlesnake.

OVERLAND.

A treeless stretch of grassy plains,
Blue-bordered by the summer sky;
Where past our swaying, creaking stage,
The buffaloes go thundering by,
And antelope in scattered bands
Feed in the breezy prairie-lands.

Far down the west a speck appears,
That falls and rises, on and on,
An instant to the vision clear,
A moment more, and it is gone—
And then it dashes into sight,
Swift as an eagle's downward flight.

A ring of hoofs, a flying steed,
A shout—a face—a waving hand—
A flake of foam upon the grass
That melts—and then alone we stand,
As now, a speck against the gray,
The pony-rider fades away.

The new enigma of the critics, Stephen Crane, has the following characteristic "Verses" in *The Chap-Book*:

In the night

Gray, heavy clouds muffled the valleys,
And the peaks looked toward God, alone.

"O Master, that movest the wind with a finger,
"Humble, idle, futile peaks are we.
"Grant that we may run swiftly across the world,
"To huddle in worship at Thy feet."

In the morning

A noise of men at work came the clear blue miles,
And the little black cities were apparent.

"O Master, that knowest the wherefore of raindrops,
"Humble, idle, futile peaks are we.
"Give voice to us, we pray, O Lord,
"That we may chant Thy goodness to the sun."

In the evening

The far valleys were sprinkled with tiny lights.

"O Master,
"Thou who knowest the value of kings and swallows,
"Thou hast made us humble, idle, futile peaks.
"Thou only needest eternal patience;
"We bow to Thy wisdom, O Lord—
"Humble, idle, futile peaks."

In the night

Gray, heavy clouds muffled the valleys,
And the peaks looked toward God, alone.

America has a new humorist—Charlotte Perkins Stetson, of San Francisco—whose name has already reached England. The following, which has been and is still going the rounds of our own press, appears in the London *Saturday Review* with complimentary remarks, and is characterized as the new writer's most typical expression. There is more than mere humor in these lines. The little creature that madly insists on climbing back into his chrysalis points a moral:

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn,
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A-sitting on a thorn,
A black and crimson butterfly,
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
To infant butterflies,
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be?
Why weepest thou so sore?
With garden fair and sunlight free
And flowers in goodly store—"
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.

Cried he, "My legs are thin and few
Where once I had a swarm!
Soft fuzzy fur—a joy to view—
Once kept my body warm!—
Before these flapping wing-things grew,
To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye:
Said I, in scorn all burning hot,
In rage and anger high,
"You ignominious idiot!
Those wings are made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly," said he;
"I only want to squirm!"
And he drooped his wings dejectedly,
But still his voice was firm;
"I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!"

O yesterday of unknown lack!
To-day of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black;
The last I saw was this:
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis.

G. W. SMALLEY ON FROUDE'S LATEST BOOK.

THE latest book issued containing work of the dead historian, James Anthony Froude, consists of lectures on the Council of Trent delivered at Oxford in 1892 and 1893, being the first of the three courses which he gave before the university as Regius Professor of Modern History. Mr. Smalley (New York *Herald*, March 22) finds in these lectures evidence of Froude's failing powers, and blames the anonymous editor for letting "many repetitions and some inaccuracies" go uncorrected. Nevertheless he says that the volume as a whole is one of great fascination; that through it you hear the voice of the lecturer, and "if you have seen him or known him you see again the flash of those eyes which have been described as too beautiful for a man." Mr. Smalley at this point proceeds to generalize concerning the force and grace of Froude as a historian, saying in that connection:

"No writer of history has been so often or so bitterly attacked for his errors of detail. Errors there have been; it is part of human nature, as an ancient maxim in the Latin tongue assures us, to commit them. Let those pass; they are seldom very important and never vital. The graver charge that Froude has misconceived the characters and periods he wrote about is the only important one. It is, in its nature, matter of opinion. Becket, Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Mary, and the rest will be judged differently as long as men and women differ in temperament and in creed. The periods in which they were great figures will be judged differently. All I care to say about Froude is that he has dealt both with men and events in a human as well as a scientific spirit; taking account of human nature, which so many historians entirely omit; of human passions, senses, and affections, and judging of events with a constant reference to the characters and objects of those who had a hand in shaping them. Each reader will decide for himself whether such a writer is more or less likely to be right than historians who pursue the contrary method.

"Froude, moreover, has treated even documents as having a human origin. The true history of that English sixteenth century in which he dwelt so long is to be read, he says, in the statute book of England. Why? Obviously, because statutes were passed by Parliament, and Parliaments consisted of men, and kings and queens who summoned Parliaments and approved or disapproved the laws these men passed were themselves also men and women. All of them were alive and not dead when these acts were done, and the acts were the expression of human convictions, opinions, beliefs, judgments; and, as a whole, represented and put into legal form what these human beings thought ought to be done for the welfare and good government of the country in which they lived. And it is remarkable that the more the dry facts of those times come to be known the more do they justify and support Froude's conception, both of the period and of those who made—not wrote—its history."

It is, says Mr. Smalley, the application of this same method to his present subject which gives Froude's present book its highest value. To quote again:

"He makes his readers understand why it is that religious disputes had a value in those days which they have not now, and understand not less plainly that beneath the early efforts for reformation lay something quite different from doctrinal controversies. If he had been disposed to generalize he might have shown how often it is that a great movement begins with an aim so much narrower than that which those who support it have finally to adopt. Nobody, at the beginning of the French Revolution of

1789, thought of overthrowing the monarchy. It was possible for Camille Desmoulins to say after it had been some time in progress, 'Not a dozen of us were Republicans then.' Nobody, at the beginning of our struggle with Great Britain, dreamed of throwing off the sovereignty of the crown; or, perhaps, nobody but Sam Adams. So, when Luther started on the campaign which was to revolutionize half Christendom his aim was reform, the abolition of indulgences, the redress of a few other abuses. Had Leo X. granted that, the Reformation as we know it would never have been accomplished, or would never have had Luther for its author and chief agent. He never meant to split the Catholic world in two. Step by step, from his attack on Tetzel and the indulgences, the great German went on. The ninety-five theses of Luther were nailed on the door of the little church at Wittenberg in October, 1517. Four years after that came the Diet of Worms, with Luther for the central figure of a drama than which, says Froude, there is no grander in history or fiction. When the Council of Trent met, twenty-four years later, the supremacy of Rome and of the Catholic faith over Germany, England, and other parts of Northern Europe had passed irrecoverably away."

Mr. Smalley cites a passage of Froude's which, he says, is so illuminative and so good an example of his method that it deserves prominence. It is this:

"In days like ours, when religion has become opinion, it is easy to tolerate varieties of ritual and belief. At a time when religion was a rule of life it seemed as difficult to allow two or more religions in the same country as to permit two or more systems of law. . . .

"What we mean by law, however, covers but a small part of human conduct, and, beyond the sphere of definite wrongs forbidden by the civil magistrate, there lies the broad region of moral duties which law can not reach. There grows up, therefore, everywhere parallel to the laws and by the same methods, what are called national religions, which insist on purity, truth, honesty, piety, and sense of responsibility to God.

"As a general explanation of a man's position and duty in this world, the creed which he finds established in his own country is infinitely nearer the truth than any theory which he could reason out for himself. A religion which has established itself in usage and conscience is so infinitely precious as a restraint on evil passions and a stimulus to wise judgment that no sensible person, save at desperate extremity, will question the truth of it."

And upon this he says:

"That may seem, and is, so far as it goes, an argument for conformity and against reformations and other novelties. But it explains why religion was then a part of the problem of civil government, and why, in the opinion of civil as well as ecclesiastical rules, to allow the practise of more religions than one was as impossible as to allow the practise of two laws."

The Poet According to Zangwill.—"It is one of the pleasures of my life that I never saw Tennyson. Hence I am still able to think of him as a poet, for even his photograph is not disillusionizing, and he dressed for the part almost as well as Beer-bohm Tree would have done. Why one's idea of a poet is a fine frenzied being, I do not quite know. One seems to pick it up in the very nursery, and even the London *gamin* knows a poet when he doesn't see one. Probably it rests upon the ancient tradition of oracles and sibyls, foaming at the mouth like champagne bottles. Inspiration meant originally demoniac possession, and to 'modern thought' prophecy and poetry are both epileptic. 'Genius is a degenerative psychosis of the epileptoid order.' A large experience of poets has convinced me as little of this as of the old view summed up in '*genus irritabile vatum*.' Poets seem to me the homeliest and most hard-working of mankind—'tis a man in possession, not a *daemon* nor a disease. Of course they have their mad moods, but they don't write in them. Writing demands serenity, steadiness, patience; and of all kinds of writing, poetry demands the steadiest pen. Complex meters and curious rime-schemes are not to be achieved without pain and patience. Prose is a path, but poetry is a tight-rope, and to walk on it demands the nicest dexterity. You may scribble off prose in the fieriest frenzy—who so fiery and frenzied as your journalist with the printer's devil at his elbow?—but if you would aspire to Parnassus, you must go slow and steady."—*I. Zangwill on "The Limitations of Inspiration," in The Critic.*

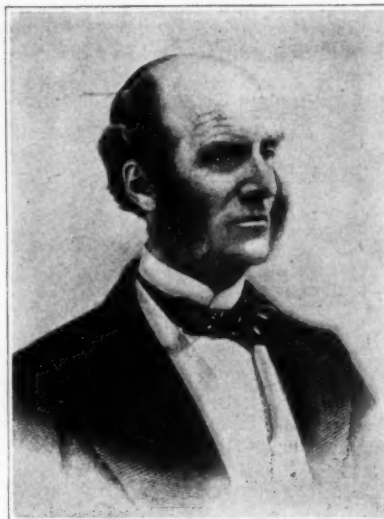
A NEW opera by a new composer has created a veritable sensation in Vienna. The opera is "Evangelimann," and the composer's name is Kienzl. There has been some discussion in regard to Kienzl's originality—some critics call the opera a frank imitation of Wagner, while others, altho confessing the strong Wagner influence, insist that Kienzl has ideas entirely his own. All agree, however, in considering the opera a veritable addition to the operatic stage.—*The Lotus.*

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF "TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS."

THE death of Judge Thomas Hughes, which occurred at Brighton, England, on the 23d of March, awakens deep regret in this country as well as in his own. He was born in Uffington, Berkshire, England, October 20, 1823. In 1833 he entered Rugby, under Dr. Thomas Arnold. Here he studied till the time came for him to matriculate at Oxford, which he did at Oriel College. He took his degree of B.A. there in 1845. Judge Hughes's reputation as an author rests chiefly upon his two stories descriptive of life at Rugby and at Oxford, the first and

most popular work being "Tom Brown's School-Days, by an Old Boy" (1857), followed by "Tom Brown at Oxford" (1861). Both books have become classics in the department of boys' literature. Altho both are believed to be autobiographic, Mr. Hughes is said to have declared that *Tom Brown* was intended as a portrait of Dean Stanley. *The Tribune* says:

"To the men who were boys twenty-five or thirty years ago no name has a pleasanter sound than that of 'Tom' Hughes, as they all called him when they



THOMAS HUGHES, AUTHOR OF "TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS."

did not identify him with his most famous character and call him 'Tom Brown.' The adventures of an ingenuous English boy at Rugby, under the care of that beloved master, Dr. Arnold, and afterward at the university in the days when rowing was at its zenith, were read with unmixed delight. They were even more attractive to American boys than to English lads. There was the romantic atmosphere of distance and the glamour of a school and university system such as was unknown in this country. The stories of the fights in the ring for principle, of the struggles on the football field, of the tasks set as a punishment—all had the charm of novelty. The manner of life at Oxford, with its look of homelikeness, the rash Radicalism of youth in contact with the Toryism of the old-fashioned country squire who comes up to see his boy and to revive the memories of his own university career, the minor lapses from rectitude of the hero, come up to mind with the freshness of a first reading."

From the same paper we take the following biographical facts:

"Before his graduation he had taken an interest in political problems, and when he left Oxford he was an advanced Liberal. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. In 1865 he was elected to Parliament for Lambeth, retaining his seat for three years, when he was returned for Frome; this constituency he represented till 1874. In the general election of that year Mr. Hughes was nominated as a candidate for Marylebone, but he retired the day before the poll was taken. He received the appointment of Queen's Counsel in 1869. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the County Court, Circuit No. 9. Of late years he had made occasional appearances as a lecturer, being a well-known authority on cooperation; he had also been known as an active opponent of gambling."

Mr. Hughes's interest in the United States was well known and frequently manifested. He warmly espoused the cause of the Union during our Civil War. Twice he visited us, first in 1870 and again in 1880, when he was the chief agency in the founding of a community in Tennessee called "Rugby Colony," the success of which did not fulfil his expectations. Besides the books already named, and one entitled "The Cause of Freedom: Which is its Champion in America, the North or the South?" which

appeared in 1863, the *New York Times* gives the following bibliography:

"The Scouring of the White Horse" (1859), which was illustrated by Richard Doyle; "Tracts for Priests and People" (1861); "Alfred the Great" (1861); "Memoir of a Brother" (1873), the same being an account of George C. Hughes, whom he describes as "only a good specimen of thousands of Englishmen of high culture, high courage, high principle, who are living their own quiet lives in every corner of the kingdom;" "The Old Church; What Shall We Do with It;" (1878); "The Condition and Prospects of the Church of England" (1878); "The Manliness of Christ" (1879); "Rugby, Tennessee; Being Some Account of the Settlement" (1881); "Memoir of Daniel Macmillan" (1882); "Gone to Texas; Letters from Our Boys" (1884), these boys being four nephews of Mr. Hughes; "James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, (1887), and "Livingstone" (1889). In 1859 he introduced in England Lowell's "Biglow Papers," and in 1891 Lowell's "Poetical Works."

"A LADY OF QUALITY."

IN this, her latest novel, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has given us the story of an eighteenth-century woman placed under strange conditions—one who learns what love and unselfishness mean only after a bitter experience of sin and its punishment. Clorinda is the motherless daughter of a drinking, hunting English father of the Squire Western type, a brutal, foul-mouthed fellow who hates his daughters because he has no son, refuses even to see them, and allows Clorinda to be brought up by grooms and servants until she becomes as passionate, wilful, and foul-mouthed as himself. Discovering this by chance, the father takes a fancy to his daughter, makes her a kind of boon companion, dresses her in boy's clothes, takes her to the hunting-field, and, in short, does all he can to ruin her character. At the age of fifteen she abandons boy's attire and becomes a superb beauty and coquette. Proud of her power over men, she yet falls a victim to a villain, conceals her sin, marries a noble elderly man, to whom she is faithful, and after his death meets an ideal man of her age and learns what true love is. Meanwhile the villain of her early life (who then refused to marry her) pursues her with threats of exposure. In a moment of rage she strikes him with a heavy whip and kills him. She conceals his body in the cellar of her house, marries the man of her choice, and lives a life of repentance, charity, and humility. Having so summarized the points of the story, *The Outlook*, whose expression in this case may be taken as a fair composite of critical opinion, says:

"The story in itself has strong dramatic possibilities. In its treatment we do not think that Mrs. Burnett is at her best. In reproducing the eighteenth-century atmosphere she is not at home. The unqualified somberness of the story is not in keeping with the bent of her genius. The characters have not an air of naturalness. The whole tone of the story is too intense not to become strained. The diction is often stilted, and one feels that there is too much repetition of the superlative in describing the wondrous beauty and power of Clorinda. No one can deny the originality of the plot and the strength of the situations; but from the literary point of view there is exaggeration."

A Literary Castastrophe.—"I know nothing of the novel by Stevenson, which *The Pall Mall Magazine* is understood to have bought—or even whether it was ever finished or not. The other novel, 'St. Ives,' which is to appear in *McClure's Magazine*, and which was not quite completed, is 'purely a romance of adventure.' The forecasts given of it tell of duels, escapes from dungeons, thrilling episodes among highwaymen, and the like. Clearly it is to be in what may be called Stevenson's 'kidnaped' manner, and if he had shown us nothing better we should have prized it reverently. But 'Weir of Hermiston' reveals a Stevenson we had hardly known before. There may have been some hair-breadth and blood-curdling business in the author's projects for the tale. But these opening six chapters spread out a broad and rich field of serious work, with a dozen noteworthy personages, great and little, painted with extraordinary mastery of character and

the promise of a real story among them which should be worth a hundred 'romances of adventure.' The figures of the *Lord Justice Clerk* and his son *Archie* are as fine as anything in Stevenson's whole gallery of men folk, but much more striking still is the young girl, *Christiana Elliot*, whom the sixth chapter brings in the foreground. For the first time there is a Stevenson heroine who interests and wholly pleases her creator. The *Catriona* who preceded her was an empty shadow, but this *Christina* is glowing with life. In fact, Stevenson at forty-four had just attained the point where he could paint a woman as well as men—and then at a stroke the hand stiffens and the brush falls. Oh, the irreparable pity of it!"—*Harold Frederick, in the New York Times.*

Wagner's Power as a Musical Director.—"As a conductor, technically and intellectually, Wagner can surely be given the highest place. He ruled the musicians completely with his gestures—yes, even sometimes with his eyes alone. He lifted them up into the fairy realms of his imagination, and confided tasks to them which they had never before thought of. He inflamed them with his fiery eyes; an energetic sweep of his baton would bring out a heavy chord from his orchestra such as had never before been heard from it; the oboe player suddenly found himself able to play the so-called cadence in the first movement of the *C-minor Symphony* with a seemingly infinite breath and a sobbing tenderness which made one think he was listening to an entirely new phrase. Wagner in the conductor's stand, was an enemy of many words; deeds were his demonstrations. His attitude before an orchestra was like that of a general, firm, sure, energetic; he did not shrink up to dwarf's size at a piano, nor jump up like a bird of prey at a fort, but seemed always a piece of majesty conducting, or rather composing, the music. Only the muscles of the face, the expression of the eyes, the angles of the mouth played the orchestral piece along with the musicians, and reflected the entire contents of the composition, and it was for this reason that the musicians learned his wishes so quickly. They were always in a state of enthusiasm, and his witticisms thrown out in the pauses kept them continually in a state of good-humor throughout the longest and most wearying rehearsals."—*Anton Seidl, in The American Art Journal.*

"News, News!"—Our always interesting contemporary and neighbor, *The Outlook*, has the following sensible remarks to make on the subject of "News": "A good many editors seem to interpret the word 'news' as meaning only the abnormal, the immoral, and the sensational. Information about the normal, healthy life of the world is reduced to the smallest possible compass; its crimes, diseases, insanities, lust, and perversities are magnified out of all proportion to their real importance. Not many weeks ago the first, and therefore the most important, page of one of the leading journals in the country was filled; on Sunday morning, with monotonous reports of local crimes and scandals. There was not a word about what was going on in the great world; no recognition of national, governmental, religious, educational, or philanthropic movements; no comment on the industrial life of men; but an entire page surrendered to local thefts, arsons, and crimes! The absence of the sense of the relative value of news is strikingly shown in the way in which most newspapers treat the colleges. There are a few journals of high standing which regularly report college news, but the vast majority of the newspapers, except at Commencement season, surrender space to the colleges only when there is some disturbance to report; and every college officer knows from sad experience that the slightest infraction of the law, the least outbreak of youthful exuberance, is elaborated and padded until it fills a column or columns, and is treated as if it were a matter of international importance."

LADY ISABEL BURTON, widow of Sir Richard Burton, died in London on March 23, in which place she was born March 20, 1831. Her life was full of adventure. For many years she traveled with her husband, often being forced to adopt male attire when among the savage tribes of the East. Her name became well known after his death through her action in burning the manuscript of his translation of "The Scented Garden," from the Persian of Saadi, which she considered unfit for publication. Since Sir Richard's death Lady Burton had lived in retirement.

ALL the money for the beacon in memory of Tennyson has been subscribed, the monolith for the shaft has been successfully quarried in Cornwall, and the monument will be set up in the fall. Of the \$4,750 subscribed, \$1,250 came from the United States.

SCIENCE.

WHAT IS A NEBULA?

THE curious hazy, cloud-like objects known as nebulae have long been objects of great interest to astronomers, who have felt that a full explanation of them would go a good way toward solving the problem of world-formation. Before the days of powerful telescopes it was very generally supposed that the nebulae were all masses of chaotic matter—the material of universes yet uncreated; but when it was found that with higher magnifying power many of them proved to be distant star-clusters, like our Milky Way, it began to be thought that all might thus be accounted for. The invention of the spectroscope, however, showed that many of them consisted, at least, in part of glowing gases. Some have thought that these, which are the true nebulae, are masses of hot gas, which will upon cooling condense into worlds; others, like Lockyer, the English astronomer, regard them as swarms of meteorites whose frequent collisions have knocked off and turned to vapor some of their substance. In an article in *Knowledge*, February, Mr. E. Walter Maunder, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, adduces many facts in support of the view that they are clusters of suns—but suns in which the envelope known as the corona is enormously more prominent than in our own luminary. We quote below portions of his article. Our illustration is from *Gaea* (Leipsic, December):

"It is hard enough to understand how we can have gaseous masses of such enormous extent [as the nebulae]. The difficulty is increased when we bear in mind how extreme must be their



SPIRAL NEBULÆ IN THE CONSTELLATION PISCES.
(From a photograph by Dr. Isaac Roberts.)

average tenuity. It will be remembered that Mr. Ranyard showed that in the case of the Orion nebula, evidently one of the densest, there was good cause to think that its mean density could not exceed one ten-thousand-millionth of that of our atmosphere at sea-level. To this we have to add the yet further difficulty that the nebula has no slight luminosity, and the extension of its spectrum far into the ultra-violet points to a considerable elevation of temperature. Yet, on the other hand, the presence

of the yellow line of helium would indicate that, in those regions which give this line, the gas is at a far higher pressure than that just indicated. Lastly (and perhaps the most difficult feature of all), while we should expect a freely expanding gas to diffuse itself equally and indefinitely in all directions, we find nebulae taking strange and complicated shapes, and showing here and there strongly marked outlines.

"If we think of nebulae as merely vast extensions of rarefied gas, it is exceedingly difficult to understand this last-named peculiarity. . . . But if we follow out the idea already suggested, that there are in sidereal space systems wherein the arrangement of matter differs from that in the solar system in two directions—first, instead of being concentrated into one sun it is distributed among many; and, next, instead of the chief bulk of each of these suns lying below the photosphere, a disproportionate amount exists in the form of chromosphere and corona—it is easy to see that an appearance might be created not different from that which we recognize in many nebulae.

"The aspect of such a system, as viewed from our standpoint, would vary according to the arrangement of the stars, and the relative importance of the actual stars themselves and of their appendages. . . .

"If we imagined such a transformation to take place in our own system, the sun being degraded to the rank of a self-luminous Jupiter and the various planets raised to the rank of miniature suns, all with extended chromospheres and coronae, and we were to view the whole from a great distance, it would appear to us as a spiral nebula; irregular and broken, it may be, but still approximating to the spiral form. [Compare illustration.]

"The example of Saturn's rings, where we have a vast number of small bodies so evenly distributed as to appear like a series of solid concentric rings, and the usual diagrams of the solar system, may suggest that a similar target-like appearance would result. But this would not be the case unless the subdivision were carried to the same extreme extent as in the Saturnian annuli. However complicated the orbits of the various little suns might be, each body would only occupy one part of its orbit at any given time, and there would be no other bodies, except by accident, to mark out the rest of its course. At any given time the distribution of these sunlets would be unsymmetrical; but the general tendency, however irregular and broken their arrangement, would usually be toward the spiral form.

"Such an object as the great spiral nebula in Canes Venatici need not, therefore, be looked upon as rotating gases, subject to no control but that of the general mass. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it could be conceived as such. But the gases which make their presence evident in it are probably under the control of a great number of somewhat small suns, which form the bright knots that trace out its remarkable spirals. They form, in effect, the chromospheres of these little orbs. . . .

"To sum up, I would wish to urge that our best and safest way to understand the nature of the sidereal structures is to argue from the one system which is sufficiently near us to reveal something of its character—that is to say, our own. But that, while we may reasonably take its constitution as a type, just as the structure of one vertebrate may be taken as typical of all, we must be prepared to find the largest differences in the scale upon which other systems are built, and in the proportions which their several parts bear to each other. And a system in which the total mass was distributed among very many small members, and in which the chromospheric and coronal element was in large excess of the truly stellar, would undoubtedly appear to us as a nebula. Whether there are nebulae of an altogether different type is a question beyond my present purpose."

RÔLE OF FATS IN THE ANIMAL BODY.

THE teachings of the most recent researches on this disputed question are summarized in a brief notice in *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, February 15), which we translate below:

"In the processes that go on in the body three groups of carbon compounds undergo a combustion in the true sense of the word—albumins, carbohydrates, and fats. Regarding the different functions of these materials only this much is certain: that albumin is indispensable to the building-up of new cells and the repair of waste material, and that carbon compounds, free from nitrogen, serve as fuel for the production of heat and mechanical

work. These compounds consist of carbohydrates and fats and very probably of albumins also. It can also scarcely be doubted that the animal body can avail itself not only of fat but also of carbohydrates as fuel; but it is also to be assumed that in the normal physiological conditions fat and the carbohydrates play different rôles. It should be noted that Nature herself has given to the infant in milk—without doubt an absolutely appropriate means of nourishment—not only albumin but fat and carbohydrates. In most kinds of animals, especially in men, the proportion of sugar in milk is greater than that of fat, while on the other hand Dr. Gurdy of St. Andrews has found in whale's milk the enormous amount of forty per cent. of fat.

"The general opinion is this, that the strength-producing fuel in muscle is one of the compounds belonging to the carbohydrate group, glycogen or some similar compound, by whose combustion, together with the production of work, some heat is also inevitably produced. In ordinary circumstances this suffices to raise the bodily temperature to its normal height. But if this can not be reached thus, other substances must be used as fuel. Heat produced by muscular work in the animal body is best obtained from the carbohydrates of the food, but besides this the indispensable production of heat is best attained through fats. This corresponds with the instinctive choice of foods made by men, who in the tropics eat little fat, while the dweller in polar regions devours large quantities of it to feed his bodily combustion.

"Moderate use of alcohol causes a deposit of fat, because, while alcohol is not turned into a fuel in the muscle and nerve cells, it serves as a pure fuel in the organism and replaces the combustion of fat. The reason that the use of alcohol is so dangerous in the polar regions is that alcohol favors the throwing-off of heat in great degree, so that the effect is as if the stove in a room should be heated red-hot and then all the doors and windows should be thrown open."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND OVER DISEASE.

THE lengths to which mind-curists and faith-curists have gone in advocacy of their special methods, to the exclusion of all other modes of treatment, have caused many persons to look askance at all assertions regarding the influence of the mind over bodily functions and processes, yet no physiological fact is better established than the existence of such an influence. Regarding some phases of it *Modern Medicine* (February) has the following to say editorially, its remarks being suggested by an address made recently by Dr. T. S. Clouston before the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland. We quote a few paragraphs below:

"Every bodily organ and function is represented in the cortex of the brain, by means of which all are harmonized and unified. Each neuron, with its hundreds of fibers and its thousands of dendrites, has relation to some particular part and function, and is connected not only with all other neurons but, directly or indirectly, with multitudes of other similar structures which help to form the brain. Every function of the body—laughing, talking, weeping, digestion, sweating, etc.—is affected through the influence of the brain cortex. . . .

"The evidence that the brain cortex regulates absorption, secretion, vascular tone, as well as the various tissue changes and other activities of the body, is complete. Sores in melancholic persons will not heal. In cases of lung disease in idiots and imbeciles, there is so little resisting power against the tubercular bacillus that two thirds of them die of consumption. Sir Samuel Baker noted that grief or hunger is nearly always followed by fever in certain parts of Africa. When in Mexico two years ago, we found that quite a proportion of chronic invalids attributed their illness to getting angry, a fit of anger in that country being usually followed by a severe illness. Death occurs in many cases, not so much because of disease as because of the diminished resisting mental and nervous force which opposes it. A bad memory and an attack of eczema in a man of seventy-five may be due to the same cause. A cheerful and buoyant mind as well as a sound brain are all-important in both the prevention and the healing of disease.

"Blisters have been caused by suggestions during hypnotic conditions. . . . Warts have been charmed away, gout swellings

have disappeared at the cry of 'Mad dog' or 'Fire.' These are extraordinary examples of an action just as real, tho less patent, of the influence which the brain is continually exercising upon other portions of the body.

"Most diseases are aggravated at night when the brain is least active. Most convulsive attacks occur at that time. 'What man's courage is as great at three in the morning as at midday? What man's judgment is as clear then?' 'Hallucinations, as well as fears, are most apt to appear at night.' 'To check many diseases we can not employ better therapeutics than to strengthen the cortex, and thus strengthen the mental energy.' 'To this end the first thing the good doctor does is to inspire confidence in his patient.' Dr. Clouston thus presents a good foundation for a scientific mind-cure which some ingenious therapist will doubtless some day work out in detail."

WHY SAND FLOATS ON WATER.

IT is well known that small dry particles of substances heavier than water will float upon that liquid by means of capillary action, the surface tension of the water, forming a depression much larger than the particle, produces the same effect as if the specific gravity of the particle had been lessened. In an article in *The American Geologist* (January) Frederic W. Simonds says that he has observed this phenomenon on a large scale on the Llano River, a tributary of the Colorado. The particles seen floating in this case are of so-called "granite sand," much larger than the fine dust with which the phenomenon is usually observed, making it unusual and even a little mysterious. We quote Mr. Simonds's description:

"The morning after my arrival, the river was found to be rising, and, as I stood on the bank, at the point where we secured our water-supply, I noticed a considerable froth and what appeared to me at the time scum passing down the stream. I spoke of the condition of the river to my companion, Mr. Laurence D. Brooks, of Austin, who remarked that what seemed to be scum was really sand. I thereupon went down to the water's edge, and, dipping up some of the floating material, was astonished to find that the patches were composed of sand, mainly of quartz. At this time—half-past nine or ten—the water supported a large number of patches, which varied in area from less than a square inch up to several square inches, all swept along by the current. . . .

"A week later, when the river was well down and the sandy stretches of its bed had become quite dry on their surface, I gathered sand by handfuls, and sent it floating down the stream in such quantities that the sand-rafts actually cast shadows on the bottom as they passed."

From experiments made by the author of the article it appears that ability to float is not confined to any one kind of sand. Out of fourteen specimens, only one failed to show some signs of floating. Mr. Simonds believes that the surface tension of the liquid, as suggested above, is the cause of the phenomenon. His explanation in full is in the following words:

"When shaded, it will be seen that the floating sand-grains cause a depression of the water's surface, which indeed is quite as apparent in the case of isolated grains as in that of patches. I recall one instance where the depression, of very short duration, possibly but a few seconds, was so great as to be positively startling. As I was sprinkling some sand upon the river, for experimental purposes, a pebble almost as large as the end of my little finger fell into the center of a floating patch, which, to my great astonishment and delight, was depressed like a funnel for, say, half an inch, before the cause of this unexpected phenomenon broke through the surface and sank to the bottom.

"It appears from these and other observations that the weight of the sand-grains actually depresses the surface of the water; yet the elastic reaction of that surface is sufficiently great to prevent them from sinking, especially when the resistance offered by their angularity is taken into consideration. In the launching of grains the more rounded would tend to roll over in the water and thus become wet, in consequence of which they would sink, while those of an irregular shape would overcome the tendency to roll

and remain partially dry, thus fulfilling a condition necessary for floating."

Commenting upon Mr. Simonds's account *The Engineering Magazine*, says editorially:

"This is a good account of careful observations of a very interesting phenomenon that has hitherto attracted little attention, and which may have an important relation to the formation of channels and banks in rivers. Further study, however, may evolve a different theory of its cause; that above given does not seem entirely adequate."

It may be said, in conclusion, that in *The American Journal of Science* during 1890, James C. Graham reported this same phenomenon as noticed by him on the Connecticut River, and accounted for it in substantially the same way.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHOTO-ENGRAVER.

WE translate from *La Nature* (Paris, March 14) the following description by M. Henri Coupin of the process of Dr. E. Brard for obtaining from photographs plates for printing—a process so simple that any amateur photographer can make use of it. Says M. Coupin:



FIG. 1.—THE CARDBOARD CUT OUT TO SHOW THE PICTURE ON THE GELATINE PLATE.

"Every one knows the importance that photo-engraving has assumed in the illustration of papers and books, and what an impulse it has given to them. Nowadays no one writes a word without accompanying it with the reproduction of a photograph or of a design, either to elucidate the text or to please the eye. Unfortunately the manipulations that are necessary to obtain a plate for printing are not within the power of everybody—far from it; and we are forced to rely on the skilled workman. What new impulse would be given to photo-engraving if the amateur himself could make his stereotype blocks! This is the problem that Dr. E. Brard has set himself to solve, and he has succeeded in doing it. We shall say here only a few words about the process, merely giving an idea of its principle.

"The steps are only five in number, as follows:

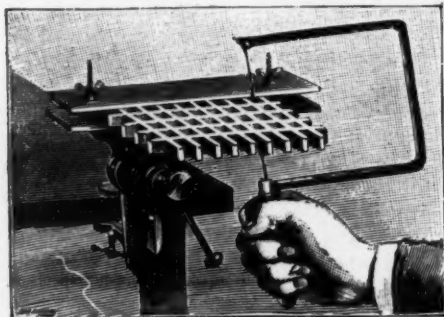


FIG. 3.—PREPARATION OF THE ARMATURE.

This plate is sensitized by dipping it in the following liquid and then letting it dry in the dark:

Bichromate of potash.....	12 grams
Bichromate of ammonia.....	6 "
Water.....	1,000 "

"3. Printing the photograph on the gelatin-bichromate plates [from the negative]. This operation is performed in a printing-

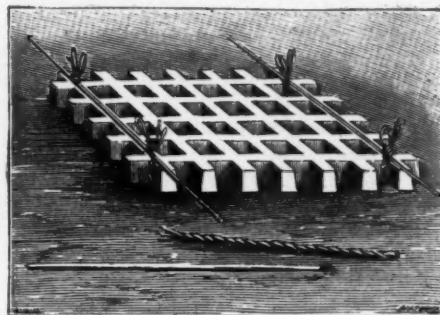


FIG. 4.—THE FINISHED ARMATURE.

frame, as in the preparation of positives. It is the most delicate step, for the time of exposure to the light must be well calculated.

"4. The plate is developed at first with cold water, then with warmer and warmer water, till the picture stands out clearly in relief.

"5. Formation of the typographic plate.

For this a special kind of pyrite is used, which M. Brard calls 'pyritol'; it is hard like a metal, melts at 115° [230° F.], and solidifies very quickly. Nevertheless, to give it greater resisting power it is reinforced, as we shall describe, with an armature of type metal.

"The plate of bichromated gelatin is taken from the water, sponged, and laid flat on the table. On it is placed a sheet of cardboard, from the center of which has been removed a portion just as large as the part of the picture that is to appear. On this is placed a brass frame with vertical sides, forming a sort of open box whose bottom is occupied by the gelatin. The upper edge of this box must be just at type height from the gelatin, if the stereotype plate is to be used with printed characters.

"The inside face of the frame and the gelatin having been oiled, a thin layer of the pyritol is poured in, which makes an exact cast of all the reliefs and depressions of the plate. At this moment the armature is put in. . . . More pyritol is poured in, so as to fasten the first layer to the armature, up to about half the thickness of the latter.

"When the whole has been allowed to cool and the various parts of the mold have been removed, we have a stereotype plate that does not need to be fastened to a wooden block and that can be set at once in the printer's forms.

"The process is very simple and within the power of everybody. The reproductions that M. Brard has made with his process are very good, at least for the reproduction of engraved designs. They are less perfect for photographs, but, as M. Brard himself says, the process is capable of further improvements."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



FIG. 5.—POURING IN THE PYRITOL.

HAVE INVENTIONS INJURED US?

THE old spirit of opposition to mechanical labor-saving devices has not yet entirely died out even in this country. We should expect it to survive among the ignorant peasantry of some lands across the sea, but it is quite out of place in this land of technological schools and workshops. Yet it exists, as is pointed out by William C. Dodge in an article in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, March), entitled "Opposition to Inventions." We quote below a few paragraphs from this article giving instances of such opposition in the past and its survival to the present day:

"One of the most remarkable things in the history of mankind is the opposition to the introduction of inventions and improve-

ments which has existed from the earliest times, and still exists to some extent. . . .

"As illustrative of this spirit of opposition, it may be interesting to cite a few instances.

"When, in 1807, Papin of France, the inventor of the digester in universal use for paper-making and many other purposes, and also of the lever safety-valve, made a small steamboat and ran it down the river Fulda, the ignorant boatmen, who, like some of the laboring-men of the present day, thought it would injure their business, seized and destroyed it. . . .

"When Jacquard invented his loom, which was so wonderful that the great Arnot, French minister of war, caused him to be brought into his presence and said to him, 'Are you the man who can do what the Almighty can not—tie a knot in a stretched string?' there was the strongest opposition to its introduction, culminating in a mob of the silk weavers, who took it from his house into the streets, broke it up, and burned the fragments.

"It was the same with Hargreaves in England, when he invented his spinning-jenny in 1763. He was persecuted by his fellow workmen, who seized his machine, broke it in pieces, and drove him from his native town. . . .

"This opposition to and unbelief in the possibility of the success of inventions has not been confined to the ignorant alone, but has been shared by many educated and even great men. When it was proposed to build a railroad in the United States, Chancellor Livingston, one of the greatest men in the State of New York, published a letter in which, as he thought, he demonstrated the utter impossibility of the proposed undertaking. His reasons were, first, that it would require a massive substructure of masonry the whole length of the road, and that would be so expensive that it would not pay; second, the momentum of such a moving body as a train of cars would be so great that the train could not be stopped until it got several miles past the place; and, third, no one would want to risk his life flying through the air at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

"So, too, Daniel Webster expressed grave doubts as to the possibility of railroads, saying, among other things, that the frost on the rails would prevent the train from moving, or from being stopped if it did move. . . .

"It is but a few years since the scientists of Europe demonstrated mathematically that the electric current could not be divided for incandescent lighting; but to-day the contrary is demonstrated by millions on millions of incandescent lights, illuminating every spot where civilized man resides.

"But the strangest of all things in this connection is the fact that, even in this enlightened age, there are men who still insist that inventions are injurious. It is not many years since that, in a paper published at the national capital, there was the statement that the invention of the steam-engine and the sewing-machine were two of the greatest curses that ever befell mankind!

"It is, moreover, a matter of history that in certain sections of this enlightened land prayers were fervently offered in churches beseeching that the wickedness of the newly invented sewing-machine, which it was supposed would rob the sewing-women of their means of obtaining a living, might become apparent, and its promoters be stricken by a conviction of their wrong-doing in making it, and thus be told by Heaven to desist from its manufacture. . . .

"This spirit of opposition exists to-day to a greater or less extent among the labor-unions, whose members, without investigating the subject, are made to believe that labor-saving machinery deprives them of employment, or at least will lessen their wages, just as the silk weavers of Lyons thought in regard to Jacquard's loom, and as the spinners of Lancashire thought in reference to Hargreaves's spinning-jenny."

Mr. Dodge now proceeds to show both by argument and statistics that these fears are unfounded. He says:

"It is no doubt true that, when a new invention is introduced which revolutionizes some particular art or branch of business, it at first decreases the number of persons employed in that particular line; but that is only temporary, for in a short time the result is a cheapening of the product, a greatly increased demand for it because of this cheapening, and then necessarily an increased demand for laborers in that line, and almost universally at increased wages.

"The statistics of the country show this to be true beyond the possibility of question. The records of the labor bureau show

that from 1860 to 1880, the most prolific period in this country of inventions, and the most intensified in all directions of their introduction, the population increased 59.51 per cent., while in the same period the number of persons employed in all occupations—manufacturing, agriculture, domestic service, and everything—increased 109.87 per cent.; and in the decade from 1870 to 1880 the population increased 30.08 per cent., while the number of persons employed increased 39 per cent."

Poplar-Trees as Lightning-Rods.—In the *Elektrische Zeitung*, February 27, Professor Hess discusses the subject of trees in general and their tendency to be struck by lightning, with special reference to the poplar. We quote substantially from an abstract in *The Electrical World*: "Jonesco made experiments with pieces of wood of different kinds placed between the poles of a Holtz machine, using as an indicator the quantity of electricity which must be accumulated before a spark passes, from which he determines the conductivities of different kinds of woods; he concluded that woods containing fats were in all cases poorer conductors, while those containing starch were better conductors; among the latter the best were poplar, oak, and willow, and it was concluded that therefore the poplar-tree was a good lightning-conductor. Other authorities are cited, one of whom concluded that poplars planted near buildings would be good lightning-rods; he discusses the latter conclusion and shows that by their position they may become more dangerous than useful, and he endeavors to determine the best and worst distances. He cites a number of cases and shows that by increasing the number of trees the protection is not increased and that absolute protection is not obtained even by a circle of trees; in a number of cases cited the lightning jumped from the trees to the house. The writer concludes that the danger in the current jumping from the trees to the roof of a building is very great when the distance between them is less than 200 centimeters (6.5 feet)."

X Rays and Infernal Machines.—"A new and unexpected application of the Röntgen rays is found in their use for ascertaining the contents of suspected infernal machines," says *Industries and Iron*. "Professor Brouardel, of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, assisted by Messrs. Girard and Bordas, have given an account of their researches in this direction at a recent sitting of the Académie des Sciences, and if their statements on the subject are to be accepted without reservation, it would appear that many of the extraordinary precautions hitherto required in dealing with bombs may now be dispensed with, and the contents of any ordinary infernal machine decided without risk. The explosive machines experimented with were exactly similar to those which were forwarded some time since to two prominent deputies of the French Chamber. The mechanism of these was so adjusted that immediately the boxes were opened the explosion occurred. One of these was enclosed in a zinc case, the other in a wooden box. In the first case, the experiment was only moderately successful, the impression on the photographic plate only showing an indistinguishable black mass. In the second, however, the contents of the bomb were clearly manifested, nails, screws, a revolver cartridge and even the grains of powder showing plainly."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PREPARATION of cork is now being used for street-paving. Granulated cork is mixed with mineral asphalt and other cohesive ingredients, and then compressed into large blocks, which are embedded in tar and laid on concrete six inches thick. The advantages of this sort of pavement are cleanliness, noiselessness, durability, elasticity, and moderate cost. Unlike wood, being non-absorbent, it is not malodorous. It has been tested for several years in the cities and towns of Australia, and has given general satisfaction.

It is suggested by *Electricity*, London, that there appears to be a good opening for the use of electric heating in connection with the fruit trade. The drying of fruit is comparatively a simple process, yet it necessitates great care and careful regulation of the temperature. Heating with steam is not always satisfactory and fuel is often expensive, but water-power in fruit districts is usually abundant. Electric heating could thus be used with advantage, while the electricity could be used at the same time for other purposes.

"DOCTOR ROGER, a French physiologist, has been making a series of experiments to determine the influence of pressure upon bacterial life," says *Modern Medicine*. "He found that a pressure of 550 pounds had no influence upon pus-producing germs, germs of erysipelas, bacillus coli, and several other pathogenic organisms. A pressure of 3,000 atmospheres had no influence upon the bacillus coli, but slightly attenuated the anthrax bacillus."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PURCELL AND MANNING.

THE manner in which Mr. Edmund Sheridan Purcell has laid bare the interior life of Cardinal Manning continues to exercise the minds and pens of journalists and other writers. In *The Nineteenth Century* for March, Mr. Purcell himself turns upon his critics, some of whom he charges with "poisoning the wells of Catholic criticism." Mr. Purcell presents evidence from the Cardinal's own letters and conversations to show that he was fully authorized to write the "Life" and expressly directed to use correspondence and recount events which he has been blamed for making public. He also cites letters from the four executors declining his request for cooperation, and leaving with him the sole responsibility of the "Life." He is especially indignant with certain Catholic reviews, and in this connection says:

"Just as in a tied public-house no one expects to obtain unadulterated liquor, so in a tied Catholic newspaper far less are to be expected or found criticisms pure and undefiled. On occasions of grave differences of opinion arising among Catholics an outsider enters the office of such a paper, as but too often before has been the case, and takes possession of the editorial chair; and, while the deposed editor hides his abashed head under the table or elsewhere out of sight, the intruder, unfettered by a sense of responsibility or by position, is busy in poisoning the wells of Catholic criticism. Not content with having under his control, for this special occasion or that, one paper, the astute poisoner of Catholic opinion dictates reviews or criticisms to the editor of another Catholic paper, equally abject or equally servile.

"The unhappy editors are more sinned against than sinning. They are the victims of a vicious system which seeks, for the supposed benefit of the Catholic cause in England, to suppress the free expression of Catholic opinion on matters concerning which grave differences exist. Catholics of independent mind have long looked upon this system of adroit if gentle gagging, on special occasions, as a grievance, if not an insult. Of course it is only newspapers of a limited circulation which are liable to outside intervention. Popular newspapers of wide circulation like *The Universe* and *The Catholic Times* maintain a manly independence and decline extra-editorial judgments. Hence it has come to pass that even the small influence which such self-styled representative papers once possessed in the outside world has long since been lost. Protestant readers would naturally look on occasions of great public interest, as, for instance, the publication of the 'Life of Cardinal Manning,' to Catholic newspapers for guidance or enlightenment. They would expect to find fair and impartial criticism, no matter how hostile, of the 'Life.' Many such readers, as I have good reason for asserting, were bitterly disappointed, and are not slow in expressing freely their surprise and indignation at the one-sided, coarse, and passionate partizanship displayed by these anonymous writers, who, instead of maintaining a judicial temper, appear as if they were holding an advocate's brief. After recent experience, Protestants are not likely in the future to consult Catholic newspapers."

Averring that Cardinal Manning was never moved to action by low personal motives, but always by a high sense of duty, Mr. Purcell remarks:

"In his long opposition to Father Newman, Cardinal Manning's leading motive from beginning to end was his settled conviction, as is testified by his letters to Mgr. Talbot, that the illustrious Oratorian was an unsound or disloyal Catholic. This conviction could not have been expressed in terser or more pregnant terms than those used in his own account of his 'Variance' with J. H. Newman. Speaking of his opposition to Newman, in this autobiographical note, Cardinal Manning said: 'If I have been opposed to him, it has only been that I must oppose either him or the Holy See.' Again, in his contests with the Society of Jesus, Cardinal Manning acted not from motives of pique or jealousy, but from what he considered high grounds of ecclesiastical policy. To suppress all these, not petty domestic squabbles, but grave ecclesiastical struggles of far-reaching consequences: to throw an impenetrable veil over some of the salient features of Cardinal Manning's character as an ecclesiastical statesman; to bury in

oblivion a whole side of his career during the most active and successful period of his life, would be to substitute a romance or a semi-spiritual legend for a full and true history of the life and character of a great ecclesiastical statesman."

In conclusion Mr. Purcell says that what would, indeed, have given far greater scandal than the non-suppression of Cardinal Manning's diaries and letters would have been their suppression. He adds:

"What would really have injured the Catholic cause in England; what would have lowered the reputation of Catholics for truthfulness and straightforwardness; what would, indeed, have given scandal to Protestants and have stopped, perhaps, conversions, is—not what are called by the advocates of suppression 'the intrigues at the Vatican,' but the falsification of history—the history of Cardinal Manning's 'Life.' If there are awkward or ugly facts in the history of the church or in the lives of men and even of popes, the honest policy, recently laid down by Pope Leo XIII.—not as a counsel of perfection but as a common everyday duty—is, 'Publish the truth and the whole truth,' no matter even if the reputation of a Pope suffers thereby. But such a publication, perchance, elsewhere, at any rate for the moment, may be looked upon as 'almost a crime.' The English mind instinctively revolts against all such subterfuges as seem to indicate unfair play in any form, open or latent. Englishmen prefer the straightforward advice given by Pope Leo XIII. in substance, if not in so many words: 'Tell the truth and shame the devil.'"

It seems that Mr. Gladstone is, after all, Mr. Purcell's chief defender. Several of his letters to the much-berated biographer form a postscript to the article. A few sentences from these letters are as follows:

"The suppressions made by Manning himself are an impenetrable shield against all attacks upon you. . . . I honor more and more your outspoken truthfulness; and it does credit to the Cardinal that he seems to have intended it. . . . Speaking of the years before 1850, I have been not merely interested by your biography, but even fascinated and entranced. It far surpasses any of the recent biographies known to me; and I estimate as alike remarkable your difficulties and your success. Precise accuracy of judgment in such cases is hardly attainable by man; but in my opinion the love of truth as well as high ability is found throughout. To the Church of England, from which you differ, you have been, while maintaining firmly your own principles, generous as well as just; and I cordially thank you."

Among the distinguished Protestant controversialists expressing themselves on the subject of Mr. Purcell's biography is Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, whom *The Review of Reviews* calls "chief representative of Nonconformists in Oxford." In the introductory part of a paper on "Cardinal Manning and the Catholic Revival," in *The Contemporary Review* for March, Dr. Fairbairn says of Mr. Purcell:

"He is a laborious biographer, but an inaccurate writer, manifestly unacquainted with the religious history of our times, unable on this account to interpret many of his own documents or deal intelligently with the characters, careers, and opinions of many of the persons who crowd his pages. The book is thus difficult to read, a sore tax on one's patience, a continual trial to one's temper, mocking during perusal all attempts at a fair and balanced judgment. But when one has finished the book, and retreated from it far enough to see it in perspective, and as a whole, some very remarkable qualities begin to show themselves. It is, perhaps, rather a frank than an honest book, written by a man whose lack of insight is redeemed by a sort of blunt courage, guided by a rather robust common-sense. He is anxious to be just, yet does not quite foresee the effects of his justice. His judgments are at once candid and naïve, the judgments of a man who has lived in a very narrow circle, has mistaken its whispers for the murmur of the world, and has published, to the dismay of multitudes, the gossip it likes to talk but does not love to print. In its light, he has studied his documents, and inquired at his living sources, and then he has laboriously poured out the results in this book, which, tho a marvel of cumulative and skilled awkwardness, yet leaves us with a distinct and breathing image of its hero, who is certainly no pallid shadow, but an actual person, all

too concrete and articulate. This is no small merit, and rare enough in modern biography to deserve cordial praise.

"But the value of the book does not lie in the text of its author, but in the original documents it contains. The question as to the right or wrong of their publication is not one for me to discuss; what is obvious is that access to first-hand authorities is always a gain to historical knowledge. Cardinal Manning was neither a recluse nor a private citizen, but a man who lived for more than half a century in the full blaze of the public eye. From the first he was a conspicuous figure, the leader of an army; a man of strong loves and intense hates, who handled too many men, fought too many battles both in the dark and in the day; in a word, was too much a force working for change and conflict to be commemorated in a biography which should be at once innocuous and veracious. If his life had caused no alarm or given no offense, it might have been edifying, but would not have been informing, for it would have told us nothing of the secrets of his character, or the springs of his conduct, or the reasons of his policy. But he was too much the sum of certain great moments and events to be dealt with as a delicate plant, or hidden within the muddy atmosphere of circumspect commonplace. More harm is done by the diplomatic suppression of the truth than by its frank publication; the one is the way of wisdom, the other of discretion; and the promise is that wisdom, not discretion, shall be justified of her children."

THE WOMAN QUESTION AND THE BIBLE.

WHILE in America some of the advocates of woman's emancipation have shown, in the publication of the "Woman's Bible," that in their view the Scriptures are against them, exactly the opposite policy is being pursued by the friends of this cause in Germany. In the Fatherland the woman's problem has become a "burning question" at a rapid rate in recent months, and one of its chief exponents, Elizabeth Malo, in a discussion entitled "*Die Stellung der Frau nach der Schrift*," has attempted to demonstrate that the Scriptures, understood rightly and in their original intent, favor the ideas and ideals of woman's emancipation. The argument runs, in substance, as follows:

The question as to the divinely intended position of woman and her mission on earth is the leading problem in the forefront of the church's agitations of the day. Christianity has assigned to woman her suitable station only in principle and theory, but in practise has not worked out these premises consistently. In the church, too, the fundamental principle of love and equality was not developed fully in reference to the position of women. Here, too, man and woman are of unequal standing. But in spite of the oppression of women in the pre-Christian and extra-Christian worlds, the divinely intended equality of the sexes has not entirely disappeared from the Scriptures. We read there of priestesses and prophetesses, and some of these possessed extraordinary spiritual gifts. Debora was even a judge in Israel. In Joel iii. 1, women also are promised the gift of the Paraclete. When the child Christ was presented to the Lord in the temple, not only a Simeon but also an Anna was there. Not only to Nicodemus did Christ teach the deepest theology, but also to the Samaritan woman at the well.

The fact that only male apostles were chosen is no evidence that Jesus wanted no female apostles; for at both the foot-washing and the institution of the Lord's Supper only men were present, and yet these are not memorials of merely the love of men in Christ. If such had been Jesus's purpose, why did He at the resurrection first appear to the women and through these have sent the good news to the disciples? This He could have told them when He would see them, and His message through the women could have no other purpose than to show that these too were worthy to serve in His work. It was afterward regarded as a qualification for the apostolic office that the apostle should have seen the Lord also after the resurrection, and just this qualification the Lord had granted these women. What reasons have we to limit the apostle command in Luke xxiv. 33, to the eleven or to men only? Among the believers, to whom the promises of Mark xvi. 14 *seq.* pertain, three were also women. The promise that the Lord would be present when two or three are gathered in His name was not restricted to men. And the same is true in reference to similar promises.

If we now ask if the church of Christ developed in harmony with these facts and the principle that in Christ there is no male and no female, but that all are one in Christ, the answer must be given that such is not the case. A study of the status of women in the primitive church shows that at a comparatively early date women disappear from active participation in the work of the church and that the original principles of the faith begin to yield to the current views of the day. The opposition of St. Paul to the public participation of women in church affairs is in itself a proof that at that time the prophecy of Joel iii. 1 was actually being fulfilled and women were prominent factors in its work. It was the order in the church that those who had a certain *Charisma* or gift should be permitted to employ this gift for the edification of the faithful. Against this, to a certain degree—namely, as far as the use of woman's gift of teaching in the church—Paul in 1 Cor. xiv. 34 and 1 Tim. ii. 12 protests. How did the apostle come to entertain this view? Prof. J. Weiss says that "the apostles yet stand with one foot on the ground of the older views and with the other on that of the spiritual equality of woman with man." This solves the enigma. This remnant of old views we find in certain other teachings of St. Paul, such as that on slavery.

And these were the views which obtained in the church of later centuries, which scarcely had the slightest appreciation for the truth of the prediction in Joel. Had St. Paul fully understood what his teachings would eventually lead to, he would doubtless have hesitated to utter them. As the later church simply identified the apostle's word with God's word, the practise of the church in excluding women from employing their "gifts" for the church is based entirely on St. Paul's directions. The Reformation did not make any change for the better in this regard, chiefly on account of Luther's well-known dependence on St. Paul. As a matter of principle Luther acknowledges the equality of man and woman in the church, but in practise he excluded woman from all priestly stations in the church. And this has been kept up to the present day.

Accordingly the way of reform from a Christian point of view is a return to the principles of original Christianity and a consistent application of the teachings of the Reformation in reference to the divinely intended station of women in the church. Only when this is done will the *whole* body of Christ be made living and glorious.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DODOS.

SOME droll comment on Africans and their missionaries is indulged in by Miss Mary H. Kingsley in the March *National Review*, under the heading of "The Development of Dodos." First a fable is recited, to the effect that there once lived in a certain country some birds called Dodos, which certain well-meaning persons journeyed far and underwent great hardships to improve the condition of. When these people came to the Dodos and found how very patient, cheerful, and ready to attend to what they had to say the birds were, they called this state of mind "childlike," and said: "Dear Dodos, you are very sweet; you are our own brethren; and all you have got to do is to learn to sing hymns, and put on some hubbards and trousers, and then you will be perfect gems, quite as good as we are." And a quantity of Dodos did these things; but they still remained Dodos, and after a while their teachers became exasperated with them and lost hope of elevating them.

Miss Kingsley disclaims any intention of undertaking the public washing and hanging out of European and African moral garments, but she affirms the existence of an everlasting difference between Africans and white people, and feels certain that a black man is no more an undeveloped white man than a woman is an undeveloped man. We let her speak for herself:

"The failure of the English Protestant missionaries in West Africa to recognize the difference between the minds of the Africans and their own, and their tendency to regard the African minds as so many jugs, which have only to be emptied of the stuff which is in them and refilled with the particular form of doctrine they, the missionaries, are engaged in teaching, is certainly one among several causes of the mission failures, and it works in very various ways—by eliminating those parts of the fetish that were

an wholesome restraint, and putting in their place the doctrine of the forgiveness of sin by means of repentance, etc. This part of the Christian doctrine the negroes are very devoted to. I have tackled several mission-trained men and women and asked them how they reconciled it to themselves to go on in the way they were doing, openly contrary to the teaching they had received. What they say I will not write down, I should prefer to give a verbatim report of the observations of a sea-captain when the steering-gear has broken down, but it amounts to the statement that they know they are doing wrong, but they intend to repent in time. Can't you call it, because they quite believe it; several times I have been in tight places with backsliders, and they have turned their entire attention to this repentance, pouring out full confessions of their iniquities, instead of lending a hand that would save their lives. The popularity of a (to me) very unpleasant little hymn on the southwest coast, that has a chorus of

'A little talk with Jesus
Makes it right,
All right'

demonstrates their view of the affair—no doubt sound doctrine, but bad for negro morals in this world."

Miss Kingsley here speaks of the cases of African backsliding that one meets with in tribes that have recently had a missionary among them. She has noted that at first the converts flock in and get baptized in batches, go to church, attend school, and dress in European style, which amuses the "ladies" and some of the young men for a time, but the older men and the bolder youths soon get bored, and when a negro is "bored" that ends it. She advises the establishment of industrial schools, and admonishes the missionary that by regarding the African as a "very remote cousin," rather than as a "man and brother," more may be done for his good. Calling attention to the fact that polygamy is one of the chief causes of trouble to the missionary, she says:

"Now, polygamy is like most other subjects, a difficult thing to form a just opinion of, if, before forming the opinion, you go and make a study of the facts and bearings of the case. It is, therefore, advisable, to follow the usual method when you want to form an opinion; just take a prejudice of your own and fix it up with the so-called opinions of that class of people who go in for that sort of prejudice too. This method is absolutely essential to the forming of an opinion on the subject of polygamy among the African tribes that will be generally accepted in enlightened circles. Polygamy is the institution which, above all others, governs the daily life of the native, and is, therefore, the one which the missionary who enters into the daily life, and not merely into the mercantile and legal, as the trader and government official do, is constantly confronted with and hindered by; all the missionaries have set their faces against it and deny church-membership to those men who follow the practise, whereby it falls out that many men are excluded from the fold who would make quite as good Christians as those within it; they hesitate about turning off from their homes women who have lived and worked for them for years, and not only for them, but often for their fathers before them. One case in the Rivers I know of that was almost tragic, if you put yourselves in his place. An old chief, who had three wives, profoundly and vividly believed that exclusion from the Holy Communion meant an eternal damnation. The missionary had instructed him thoroughly in the details of that damnation, and the chief did not like the prospect at all; but on the other hand he did not like to turn off the three wives he had lived with for years; he found the matter was not even to be compromised by turning off two and going to the chapel to be married, with accompanying hymns and orange-blossom, with number three, for the ladies held together, not one of them would marry him and let the other two go. So the poor old chief worried himself to a shammock, and anybody else who would listen to him. His white trader friends told him not to be such an infernal ass. Some of his black fellow chiefs said the missionary was quite right, and the best thing for him to do would be to hand over to them the three old wives, and go and marry a young girl from the mission-school. Personally, they were not yet afflicted with scruples on the subject of polygamy, and of course (being missionary man now) he would not think of taking anything for his wives, so they would do their best, as

friends, to help him. Others of his black fellow chiefs, less advanced in culture, just said, 'What sort of fool palaver you make,' and spat profusely. The poor old man smelt hell-fire, and cried 'yo yo yo,' and beat his hands upon the ground. It was a moral mess of the first water all round. Still, do not imagine the mission-field is full of yo yo-ing old chiefs, for altho the African is undecided, he is also very ingenious, particularly in dodging inconvenient moral principles. Many a keen old chief turns on his pastor and makes driving inquiries about the Patriarchs, until I have heard a sorely-tried pastor question the wisdom of introducing the Old Testament to the heathen."

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES DEFENDED.

IT can not be denied that there has recently been engendered in the secular world a feeling of doubt as to the usefulness of missionaries in foreign lands. Writing on this subject for *The Methodist Review* (March-April), Dr. H. K. Carroll, of *The Independent*, says that missions and missionaries suffer more at the hands of unfeeling, prejudiced, and often ignorant critics than the churches and the ministry at home. He observes that the open assailants of the latter are neither very numerous nor very influential, and their misrepresentation can not travel very far nor last very long; but that the work of the church in foreign lands is not thus protected, and those who assail it and assert its failure address themselves to men and women who have no opportunity to give it a personal inspection—who only know what they have heard about it, and do not always know how to meet direct statements put forth as the result of personal visitation and investigation. Dr. Carroll notes that, as an example of the more mischievous method of attack on missions, a certain daily paper of the highest reputation, referring to the massacre of Armenians, intimated that while missionary work is a good thing in general, it had only served in the Ottoman Empire to deepen the dislike of the Turk for the Armenians, who were Christians before the missionaries arrived among them. He says that the inference meant to be drawn was: These people are already Christians, not of the highest type perhaps, but Christians nevertheless. Why send missionaries to accentuate the difference between Christ and Mohammed, and thus instigate bloodshed? Dr. Carroll then calls one anti-missionary writer by name, saying:

"To charge that the missionaries are really at the bottom of the massacres is to go a step farther, and this has been done by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who in a Boston newspaper lauds the Turk and belittles the missionary, and insists that the 'root of the trouble is in the missionaries sent out from America and England.' 'Instead of trying to help the people,' continues the author-artist, 'they teach them that they are ill-treated, and sow the seeds of discontent and rebellion. They have started all the difficulty, and when the blame is properly placed it will rest on their heads.' By making the 'unspeakable Turk' seem a far better kind of man than he is, and putting the missionary in the worst light, Mr. Smith manages to create an impression as nearly opposite the truth as possible. His method is fairly shown by the sentence in which he pictures the Turks as 'superb specimens of physique,' looking with 'infinite contempt' upon 'these little wizened, dried-up, spectacled women,' as he designates the missionaries. Ignorant as his article proves him to be of the missionaries and their actual work, it is not pure ignorance which inspires his attack, but ignorance mixed with malice. Christian missionaries are not contemptible people. Those who so describe them either do not know them or deliberately malign them. The missionaries in Turkey are noble men, quite the equal of their brethren of the Congregational ministry in the United States. . . . They are God's noblemen, and such are the brave spirits who are standing at their posts, facing all danger, while the savage, sensual Turk is putting defenseless Christians to the sword, applying the torch to Christian homes, plundering Christian property, and consigning Christian women to a fate worse than the sword or the stake. Mr. Smith first spoke of them as Methodist missionaries; when told that there were no Methodist missionaries in Turkey he is said to have corrected himself and

declared that he meant to speak of them as Baptist missionaries! If he keeps on guessing he may get it right by and by. If Mr. Smith should display such ignorance in discussing art or literature, or any other subject, he would be thoroughly discredited."

A BIBLE FOR SCHOOL-READING.

MUCH interest is expressed in religious circles generally over the outcome of the effort being made in Chicago to compile a volume of selections from the Scriptures which may be read in the public schools without giving occasion for the usual objections made to such an exercise. The work of compiling such a volume was placed in the hands of a committee of the citizens of Chicago including the representatives of the leading religious sects, and the outcome of their labors has recently been made public. The volume opens with two passages from the latter part of St. Mark's Gospel, then goes on with the Proverbs and Book of Job, and contains also the story of Joseph and his brethren, in a series of sections, a few Psalms greatly compressed—but including apparently the whole of the short twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want"—and brief specimens of several of the other books of the Bible. In an editorial on this Chicago enterprise the New York *Observer* says:

"Some may, indeed, strenuously object to such a condensed Bible, on the ground that to take a part instead of the whole is to bring serious dishonor upon the whole, since the Bible is not a library of books so much as a single consistent revelation which can not be credited at all if discredited in any part. The more sensible point of view in this case, however, is that the reader proposed for the Chicago schools is in no sense an abbreviated Bible, but simply a collection of quotations from the Bible, and therefore, as legitimate, so far as it goes, as any of the sometimes ill-assorted responsive readings in vogue in many churches. Common sense, sanctified, of course, but none the less sensible on that account, must help to a decision in such matters. No Christian believer, however ardently he may desire that the Bible, all of it, and all of it as Bible, be taught in the public schools, can fail to take satisfaction in the thought that a few scattered sentences at least of that wonderfully self-evidencing and convincing book are uttered morning by morning in the ears of children who will soon be citizens, and are even now beginning to carve out their own destiny for all eternity."

The Christian Work (Undenominational, New York) also treats the subject editorially, saying in conclusion:

"What is wanted in religious education, and especially in using the Bible, is such lessons as inspire a pure faith and sow the seeds of a spiritual heroism: how the Proverbs help us to those is not made clear. As between Proverbs and the chronological and genealogical chapters of the Bible there does not seem to be much choice. But when we take up such selections as those which relate the firm faith of Abraham, the pathetic homesickness of Joseph, the awe-struck fear of Samuel, the heroic courage of David, the despotic folly of Rehoboam, or the sublime, thrilling visions of Isaiah, or when we turn to the delineation of the love and pity of Christ, and the emptiness of all zeal and knowledge without the heart of charity, as declared by the Apostle—here we find passages which exemplify the highest, noblest living. That the reading of biblical selections to which there may be no sectarian objection may be pursued in the public schools with advantage is unquestionable; at least the experiment is worth the trying. But it seemingly requires as much wisdom in making judicious selections, the reading of which shall lead to beneficial results, as it does to bring youthful hearts to a knowledge of the truth and the shunning of evil."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) dwells upon the subject briefly in an editorial note as follows:

"The school managers of Chicago, we are told, have introduced into their schools selections from the Bible which commence with the verses from Mark, in which Christ lays down the two great commandments of love to God and love to one's neighbor, and then goes on with the Proverbs and the Book of Job, the story of Joseph and his brethren, and a few Psalms greatly compressed.

We can readily enough understand how such passages have been chosen. The compiler has sought to avoid the passages that might be construed as controversial, and hence has gone to the opposite and absurd extreme of imparting a knowledge of the Bible on the basis of the maxims of worldly prudence in the Proverbs, and the attempt of a great poet to solve the insoluble problem of human suffering."

COULD THE WHALE HAVE SWALLOWED JONAH?

THE Bible narrative of Jonah and the whale is often cited by unbelievers as an instance of a perfectly absurd and incredible Scriptural tale. Even those who are convinced of the inerrancy of the Scriptures usually regard the event that it relates as a pure miracle and others often think it incumbent upon them to explain it away. That these well-meant efforts are by no means necessary is asserted by M. P. Courbet in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 7). He calls our attention to the facts that the monster that swallowed Jonah is not called a whale in the Bible narrative, and that it has recently been shown that the sperm-whale (which in the French language is not called a whale) is capable of swallowing animals even larger than a man. As additional confirmation he adds a whaling narrative from the English papers, which, without pronouncing judgment on the question of its probability, is certainly interesting. And if for no other reason M. Courbet's article should attract attention as typical of the recent efforts of a school of devout French Catholics to reconcile the literal biblical narrative with facts disclosed by modern science. We translate the greater part of the article below:

"During the scientific expedition made by the Prince of Monaco on the *Princess Alice* in 1895, there was captured near the Azores a gigantic sperm-whale 13.7 meters [44 feet] long. Just before dying, the animal cast up several large cephalopods, of which three, belonging to a new species, were more than a meter [3¼ feet] long. These creatures were in a perfect state of preservation.

"When, a little later, the stomach of the whale was opened, it was found filled with the remains of cephalopods whose total weight amounted to not less than 100 kilograms [221¼ pounds].

"Amid this *débris*, says M. Joubin, was noticed a female whose visceral sac, after a prolonged preservation in formol and alcohol, still measured 90 centimeters [2½ feet] long; it is likely, judging from this, that the entire creature exceeded in length 2 meters [6½ feet]. The surface of the body was covered with big rhomboidal imbricated scales, making it look like a gigantic pineapple.

"We will not dwell here on the interest to students of natural history of such a strange discovery of specimens that inhabit only the great depths of the ocean and have never been seen by man until our day. . . .

"We shall direct the attention of the reader only to the instruction that we may obtain from the discovery from the point of view of biblical exegesis.

"Everybody, while reading the above, must have thought instinctively of the story of the prophet Jonah, swallowed by a whale and cast up after remaining three days in his belly.

"We shall proceed to quote a few passages from the story itself, as told in the Bible:

"I. 15. So they took up Jonah, and cast him forth into the sea; and the sea ceased from her raging. . . .

"17. Now the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.

"II. 1. Then Jonah prayed unto the Lord his God out of the fish's belly. . .

"10. And the Lord spake unto the fish, and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land."

"We do not pretend that this tale has in it nothing of the supernatural or miraculous. Jesus Himself took care to remind the Jews, on a memorable occasion, that the story of the prophet Jonah prefigured His own death and resurrection.

"But we do assert that the miracle has in it nothing impossible, absurd, or, in a word, contrary to the special teachings of science on this subject.

"Until the present time, science has remained silent on the subject; the story of a man swallowed by a sea-monster and cast up alive seemed at least an odd one, and certain commentators

were of the opinion that we have here, as in certain other different biblical passages, nothing but an allegory."

M. Courbet remarks here, in a footnote, that the church has never condemned this manner of interpretation, which was that of many commentators of the early church. Thus some have thought that the whale's belly is a figure of speech for the depths of the ocean, while others regarded the name "fish" as being that of a peculiar kind of boat, used perhaps in the whale-fishery. But according to our author we have no longer to resort to hypotheses of this kind. He goes on as follows:

"The discoveries of the Prince of Monaco relieve us of the necessity of resorting to this explanation, and there can no longer be any difficulty in accepting this biblical story as the literal truth.

"In the first place, it has been objected that it was absolutely impossible for a [right] whale to swallow a man; for [right] whales have throats much too narrow for this and feed only on small fish.

"Now the sacred text says nothing at all about a whale, it says a 'great fish'—*piscem grandem* according to the [Latin] Vulgate; *kétos*, according to the [Greek] Septuagint; and this last word refers quite specially to a cetacean of which different specimens, the porpoise, dolphin, and sperm-whale, are yet found in the Mediterranean.

"We have seen that, according to the communication of M. Joubin to the Academy of Sciences, monsters such as the sperm-whale of the *Princess Alice* can easily swallow animals taller and heavier than a man; these animals, when swallowed, can keep alive for some time in the cetacean's stomach and be cast up by it at the moment of its death.

"The Bible story, then, is perfectly confirmed by the facts on all these points.

"It may perhaps be objected that three days and three nights are too long a period to allow us to suppose that Jonah could have been cast up *alive* by the monster. But we may remark that these three days and three nights prefigure the interval during which Christ remained in the tomb. Now we know from the Gospels that this was a sort of expression consecrated by usage to the representative of a much shorter interval of time, which, in the Passion of Christ, did not even reach thirty hours. It is in this restricted sense, then, that we are also to interpret it here.

"That a man could remain alive about twenty-four hours in the stomach of a sperm-whale even without the miraculous intervention of God is not at all impossible, and if we are to believe the English papers, there has recently occurred a striking demonstration of such a possibility.

"In the month of February, 1891, the whaler *Star of the East* . . . launched two whaleboats with an equipment of men, to pursue a superb whale that was observed at some distance. The huge creature was harpooned and wounded to the death. While it was writhing in its last agonies, one of the whaleboats was struck by its tail and shattered in pieces. The sailors who were in it were thrown into the water; all but two were saved shortly afterward by the other boats. The body of one was recovered, but the other, a man named James Bartley, could not be found.

"When the monster had ceased moving and its death was quite certain, it was hoisted alongside the ship and the work of cutting it up began. A day and a night were devoted to this task. When it was ended, the stomach of the whale was opened. What was the surprise of the whalers to find in it their lost comrade, James Bartley, unconscious, but alive!

"They had much trouble in reviving him. For several days he was delirious and could not speak an intelligent word. Not till three weeks had elapsed did he recover his reason and was he able to narrate his impressions.

"I remember very well," said he, "the moment when the whale threw me into the air. Then I was swallowed and found myself enclosed in a firm, slippery channel whose contractions forced me continually downward. This lasted only an instant. Then I found myself in a very large sac, and by feeling about, I realized that I had been swallowed by a whale, and that I was in his stomach. I could still breathe, tho with much difficulty. I had a feeling of insupportable heat, and it seemed as if I were being boiled alive.

"The horrible thought that I was doomed to perish in the

whale's belly tortured me, and my anguish was intensified by the calm and silence that reigned about me. Finally I lost the consciousness of my frightful situation."

"James Bartley, the English papers add, is known to be one of the most hardy of whalers. But his experience in the whale's stomach was so terrible that he was obliged to undergo treatment in a London hospital on his return.

"Nevertheless, his general state of health was not seriously affected by this accident. The only effect was that his skin was, as it were, tanned by the action of the gastric juice.

"The captain of the *Star of the East* adds that cases where furious whales have swallowed men are not rare, but that this was the first time that he ever saw the victim come out alive after his experience."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"COMMANDER BOOTH and his organization," says *The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, "are to be congratulated on their good sense in modifying the name of their new society from 'God's American Volunteers' to 'American Volunteers.' The thought evidently occurred to many minds that the coupling of the name of the Deity with that organization savored of irreverence, even tho they profess to be engaged in honoring and serving Him. Better still even than the revised designation, it seems to us, would be some such name as 'Christian Volunteers' or 'Evangelical Army.' The term 'American Volunteers' is entirely secular and not descriptive of the specific calling in which these people propose to engage. It might be as well applied to a purely military body of Americans. However, the new form of the name is much better than the one originally adopted."

WILLIAM Q. JUDGE, president of the Theosophical Society in America, for many years one of the most eloquent advocates of Theosophy and one of the most prominent members of the society, died at 9 A.M., March 21, at his home, No. 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, of consumption, after a long illness. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, on April 13, 1851, and seems to have early in life imbibed a love of the occult and mystic. This trait he appears to have inherited from his father, who was deeply interested in Free-Masonry. Mr. Judge was a close and ardent student all his life of Free-Masonry, but never joined the order. The family came to America in 1864 and young Judge became a law clerk in the office of George P. Andrews, later a Justice of the Supreme Court. He studied law and was admitted to practise in May, 1872. In April of that year he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. After his admission to the bar Mr. Judge became a member of the law firm of Olcott, Gonzales & Judge, but later he left the firm and opened an office of his own. It was then he became acquainted with Colonel Olcott and Mme. Blavatsky, and was one of the fifty-six charter members of the Theosophical Society that was organized in 1875 by Mme. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott. As the result of a dispute with Mrs. Besant and other leading English Theosophists concerning his integrity, Mr. Judge finally became the president of the American Theosophical Society, which cut loose from the parent organization.

THE American Institute of Sacred Literature recently inaugurated a system of college prize-examinations. First and second prizes were offered for the best examinations by college students in Hebrew, New-Testament Greek, and the English Bible. Examinations have been held in eighty-one colleges in the United States and Canada. The papers were returned to the Institute, and submitted by it to a committee of competent judges. The first prize in Hebrew was won by Isaac Husick, of the University of Pennsylvania, and the first prize in New Testament Greek was won by a young woman, Edna White, of the University of New Brunswick. The first prize in the English Bible was also won by a young woman, Grace E. McGaw, of Rockford College, Illinois.

CANON GORE, in a recent lecture on the historical character of the Book of Acts, suggested that the speech of Stephen was undoubtedly a shorthand report and exhibited the marks of hurry which such a report must naturally show. He explained that shorthand was a well-known art in New Testament times, and that shorthand writers formed then, as now, a distinct profession.

AT a recent meeting of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York city a report was submitted showing the results of a sociological canvass of the Fifteenth-Assembly District, one of the most thickly populated tenement regions of the metropolis. Some of the facts and figures were of startling significance. The district mentioned has a population of about 40,000 people, representing at least twenty-five nationalities. In one block are a thousand confessed non-churchgoers, a number equaling two thirds of the whole Protestant church-membership in the district. There are a hundred and thirty liquor saloons, twelve churches, and not a single social resort for the public except the saloons! These occupy forty-four out of the ninety-two corner lots in the district. The saloons have a street frontage of 3,035 feet, or one foot in seven of the whole; the total frontage of church and school property is 376 feet, or one foot in twenty-nine.

THE religious book most talked of just now is Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon's "Christ of To-Day." It is generally received with approbation by the religious press, but some are disposed to take Dr. Gordon to task. A Unitarian writer arraigns him for his doctrine of the Trinity. On the other hand, an orthodox writer, Rev. George Boardman, D.D., of New York, in *The Advance* says, "Dr. Gordon seems to have no conception of the doctrine of the Trinity as it is apprehended by orthodox theologians."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE STRUGGLE IN CUBA.

THE wealthy Cuban *estanciero* will soon be as much a myth as the rich planter of San Domingo. One after another the stately homes admired by visitors to the "Pearl of the Antilles" are burned to the ground, and the cottages of laborers who refuse to side with the insurgents share the same fate. The Government troops are as yet unable to protect property against the insurgents, who are more hopeful than ever. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, publishes a letter from Maceo to a friend, in which the insurgent leader expresses himself as follows:

"The rumor that I have had differences with my fellow commander, Maximo Gomez, is very wide from the truth. There can not be any differences between us, for Gomez is commander-in-chief, and I am his inferior, who has to obey orders. General Gomez has our confidence in every way, for his military talents have proved his ability. The Spaniards complain that they can not understand our plans. Well, we can't help that, but they are wrong in supposing that we have no real plans for a campaign. We act according to system. That we do not care to reveal it to the Spaniards, every one will understand. The campaign in the province of Pinar del Rio was intended to draw the attention of the Spaniards to the East, giving us a chance to operate in the West. Our plans succeeded, for General Sanchez and his 6,000 men managed to get near Havana without serious fighting. The Spanish guardships were ordered west, and we managed to land several expeditions from Jamaica and San Domingo. Our line of communication has never yet been broken by the enemy. As for the plans of the Spaniards, they seem now to have made up their mind to drive our small detachments into a corner and force them to surrender. But they have not yet succeeded in this. Our forces are daily increasing; alone in Pinar del Rio we command now 10,000 men. It would be easy to raise a force of 35,000 men, half of them mounted, but we have not sufficient arms for them, and a lot of badly armed men would be an encumbrance."

There is much resentment among the Spaniards on account of the manner in which the American press reports on the war. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, points out that, "altho war can not be carried on without deplorable incidents, the American papers exaggerate every stern act committed by the Spaniards, but fail to mention the innumerable atrocities committed by the negro rebels against the white loyalists of Cuba." It appears now pretty certain that Gomez and Maceo find no difficulty in making good their threat "that Cuba will be a waste before it is left in the possession of the Spaniards." The only persons who profit by this are the Germans. Their exports of sugar increase. They keep themselves well informed of the goings-on in Cuba. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has received the following particulars from a Hamburg firm:

"Having devastated Matanzas, the rebels entered Havana and Pinar del Rio. Wherever they came, the harvest was burned in the fields, laborers who continued to work were fired upon, the railroads were destroyed, and telegraphic communication interrupted. Only a very small portion of the harvest of sugar-cane can be saved, about 100,000 tons as against 1,100,000 in former years. Even this can not be saved unless the Government can bring about a decisive battle. Of the 361 centrales (sugar mills) in Cuba only 32 are working now.* The rest have been forced to shut down, partly because the harvest is destroyed, partly for fear of attacks. The planters have endeavored to obtain the permission of Maximo Gomez to carry on their work, but it has been refused. Unless the Government manages to quell the rebellion soon, the fields can not be tilled, and there is no hope for a harvest next year."

The *Novedades*, New York, declares that under these circumstances it is very foolish to accuse General Weyler of cruelty, even if he uses every means in his power to protect loyal citizens. The

* According to later advices only fifteen.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.

paper quotes General Campos, General Weyler's predecessor, as saying that:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the report of General Weyler's past cruelties. During the last insurrection he, the simple soldier and officer, executed the commands of his chief, the Conde de Balmaseda. The latter found it necessary to use repressive measures on account of the atrocities committed by the insurgents. No one need be alarmed at General Weyler's severe proclamations. Their object is simply to repress the spirit of treason and discontent. As yet General Weyler has not executed anybody."

The *Novedades* says the American papers need this "legend of Weyler's cruelties" as a pretext to lash themselves into a fury over the Cuban affair. "But," says that paper, "this is neither just nor American. In this country a man is supposed to be innocent until he is proven guilty."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

DISSATISFACTION with the attitude of the Congress and people of the United States with regard to the Cuban troubles continues in Spain. Most Spanish papers declare that neither will interference on the part of American citizens any longer be tolerated, nor can the good offices of the United States Government be accepted. The *Diario*, Barcelona, believes that the United States would not dare to assume "an equally arrogant attitude toward a stronger power," but warns this country that Spain will not allow herself to be insulted with impunity. The same tone runs throughout the press of Spain. The *Liberal*, Madrid, says:

"We are underrated by our enemies; our financial difficulties do not render us impotent. Against such unprovoked attacks as have been threatened against the sacred cause of our country, we can still defend ourselves. In such a cause Spain neither lacks energy nor vitality to make resistance successful, nor is courage wanting. The soil of Spain is red with the blood of men who would neither permit their country to be insulted nor allow foreign interference."

The *Imparcial* is no less bellicose. It says:

"Spain must now prepare for all possibilities. Our maritime resources are not very considerable; we know that well enough. But, happily, they would not be called into play against a naval power of gigantic proportions. Our former gentleness and humility have been misunderstood. We hoped to disarm public opinion in the United States, but we have only succeeded in getting the same treatment as Turkey. We acknowledge our mistake, and know that a firm and resolute attitude will be better than to show consideration. Nor are we quite so feeble that our hostility can be a matter of indifference to a nation of traders who know nothing of war, especially as we will probably not be isolated."

This last sentence refers to the attitude of France. There are many indications that a movement in favor of active support of Spain, in case of a war between that country and the United States, would be popular in France. The *France*, Paris, says:

"Cuba is the last remnant of the once magnificent colonial empire held by Spain, and Spain will not consent to its abandonment without a struggle. It is well known that the United States has long coveted the Queen of the Antilles, and that only the assistance of the Americans makes the Cuban insurrections possible as well as serious. In this crisis our neighbor on our southwestern frontier deserves not only our sympathies, but our help. For some months past the United States has behaved in a very jaunty manner toward Europe. It is now time to give the Americans to understand that we are no longer in a humor to stand their disporting themselves as conquerors. We have some respect for the Monroe doctrine, certainly, but there is no reason for poking it at us at all hours and on all occasions. In short, Spain defends her rights and her independence against the rapaciousness of the Americans. If Spain is forced to go to war on that account, our interests, our policy, and our old friendship for our neighbors will not permit us to remain neutral."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR ENEMIES AND OUR FRIENDS IN MEXICO.

MEXICO is at present the scene of much anti-American, or rather anti-United States agitation. Most prominent among the leaders of this crusade are the journals the *Correo Español* and the *Tiempo*. The latter is the organ of the clerical party, the former expresses the views of the Spaniards settled in Mexico—a very numerous and influential section of the population. Both throw out occasional hints that monarchical government comes out rather favorably if compared with the dictatorship exercised by many Central and South American presidents. Both seem to believe that the people of this Union are utterly bad. The *Tiempo* describes the citizens of the United States as follows:

"They are lynchers by profession, the executioners of the Chinese, the robbers of half our territory, the propagators of Protestantism, the men who meddled with the affairs of the Sandwich Islands, overthrowing the queen and sowing anarchy in the country. The men who assassinated the Italians *en masse* at New Orleans, and those who have openly fomented and aided with arms, ships, and money the Cuban insurrection, are Americans."

There is not, however, lacking in Mexico an able defender of the Americans of Saxon origin. The *Mexican Herald*, a daily paper less than a year old, has managed to obtain a strong foothold by following entirely national lines. It never suggests a union between Mexico and the Northern federation, and protests that Americans settling in Mexico think the Mexican Government quite good enough for them, as long as it remains republican. The *Herald* replies to the attacks of the reactionary press as follows:

"One would like to have the *Tiempo* avow its real opinions which would probably be found to favor the reestablishment of the Empire, an alliance with Spain for a war against the ever-detested Yankees, the expulsion of all heretics with fire and sword, and the tearing up of the railways to the north."

"The *Tiempo* is an excellent object-lesson for people of modern ideas to gaze upon. What a queer, backward, medieval Mexico this country would be were the *Tiempo's* ideas to prevail!"

"Fortunately, Mexico is not going to fall under the thumb of the men who think as the *Tiempo* does, but will continue to be governed for four years more by Gen. Porfirio Diaz, whose ideas are those of a statesman of the twentieth century. The fact that such opinions as those of the *Tiempo* are voiced here in Mexico at the close of the nineteenth century is the strongest sort of argument in favor of the continuance of the administration now in power."

BRITAIN AND HER FOES.

MR. GOSCHEN recently spoke of Britain's "splendid isolation" as something of which her children could be proud. His expression was followed by attempts on the part of the Government and press of England to obtain the good-will of France and Russia. The attempts failed, altho prematurely described as successful, and now the telegraph informs us, through British sources, that a *rapprochement* has taken place between Great Britain and the Triple Alliance. The news must be received with utmost caution, for the German papers on hand reveal the same strong dislike and suspicion of England which animate the French and Russian press. There is a strong conviction in Germany that a universal war against England is near, and that Germany will play an important part in this war. All hope has been relinquished that Great Britain can be brought to treat the German Empire in a friendly manner, and all movements of British diplomacy are watched with suspicion. A political letter in the *Echo*, Berlin, describes the situation as follows:

"The Salisbury Cabinet may claim the distinction of having destroyed altogether the sympathy with England which was pretty general among the Germans until recently. That Trans-

vaal business has been followed by the mad behavior of the British Government on the silver question. The German Chancellor declared in the Reichstag that a monetary conference with Great Britain did not seem necessary, because the British Government does not intend to reopen the Indian mints for silver. The British Secretary of the Treasury, Balfour, denied this, but the Under Secretary of State, Curzon, was forced to admit the truth of Hohenlohe's statement. This little incident is hardly over, when the British papers begin to accuse Germany of stirring up the Egyptian question. The Germans, on the other hand, believe that Salisbury himself holds out Egypt as a bait to France, but that there is a wide difference between British promises and their fulfilment. What England wants is to sow dissension among the powers.

"It is not pleasant to England that France and Russia agree with each other, and that Germany occasionally backs these powers. To prevent this threatening constellation, the English endeavor to convince the French that their hatred of Germany is very strong, and that England, in order to stand well with France, would be willing even to reopen the Egyptian question. But the British Government, knowing that the evacuation of Egypt is not popular in England, tells the people that Germany is to blame for the renewal of the Egyptian troubles. The more the British voter dislikes Germany the better the impression in France.

"But England's little game is well understood in Germany. All these tricks are only intended to place Germany in the foreground once more, as against France and Russia. England realizes the possibility of a coalition against her, and she would rather see a coalition against Germany. There is, however, one great obstacle to the realization of the English plan. Germany has no fat colonies, but 3,000,000 soldiers."

The German press neglects nothing to convince the people that a war with England must eventually come. On the one hand every slight offered to Germany, such as the dismissal of a German official in Egypt, the violation of treaties with native chiefs under German protection, etc., are treated minutely by the German papers; on the other hand, Germany's present weakness as a maritime power is enlarged upon, to prepare for demands for a larger navy to be made next year. Here and there an article appears in which it is asserted that a struggle against England, even if undertaken by a single power, need not be hopeless, while a coalition is sure to succeed. The *Militär Wochenblatt*, Berlin, says:

"England believes that her superiority at sea relieves her from the obligation of defending herself on land. It is quite true that Britain's fleet has generally been greater than that of any other nation ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. But it is also true that this superiority has at times vanished. During the days of Louis XIV. England was lowered to the position of a second-rate maritime power. The naval hero of the Dutch, Pieter Adriaanz de Ruyter, sailed up the Thames in 1667 and burned the British ships in sight of London, after he and Von Tromp had first almost annihilated the British fleet at sea. During the time of the French Revolution, in July, 1797, when 40,000 French troops were drawn together for an invasion of France, only 36 British men-of-war could be opposed to the 66 French and Spanish battle-ships cruising in the Channel. The Channel is the place where the naval battle of the future must be fought, and the French Channel fleet is already fully equal to the English. If a Russian squadron joins the French, and, perhaps, also a German one, it is very doubtful that England can command numerical superiority in the matter of ships. The English know this well enough; that is the reason of their tremendous exertions in the building of battle-ships. They want to prepare for the great struggle."

In England the assumption still remains that the indignation of the British public at Germany's interference in the Transvaal affair has made the Germans cautious, and that England can do as she pleases. Mr. Henry Norman writes in *Cosmopolis*, London, that:

"Germany has been definitely and bluntly told that we will tolerate no interference in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain's instant reply to the Emperor's telegram was straighter talk than

European diplomacy has seen for years. She has demanded the maintenance of the *status quo* in Delagoa Bay: I should not be surprised to hear any day that we had bought it of Portugal."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, however, points out that the *status quo* is still upheld, and that is all the powers want. "We leave England to do the blustering," says that paper; "a revision of the world's map would be rather to her disadvantage." There is, however, a key to the confidence of the British public that Germany can not become a formidable enemy. It is hoped that England will profit by the dissension among the Germans themselves. *The Whitehall Review*, London, says:

"The Kaiser is not slow to take advantage of the momentary popularity which his message to President Krüger has gained for him, and the German papers, proceeding in the manner peculiar to them, are putting out feelers to sound public opinion on the subject of a great navy bill. . . . But there are ominous warnings already that his little scheme will not be successful. The *Vorwärts* has expressed a determination to resist any fresh expenditure in the direction indicated, and it must be remembered that one such expression in the *Vorwärts* is worth a dozen in any of the other papers. . . . It has secured information open to no other papers, and its power may be sufficiently gaged from the incident that a little time ago startled the official world when, twenty-four hours before the Emperor's proclamation to the people was announced elsewhere, it appeared in full text in the *Vorwärts*, with that virulent criticism that disturbs the autocrat of Germany more than anything else. Friends at court it must have, and in almost all branches of the Government, or this audacious *coup* could never have been carried out; but it is not the friends at court that the present *régime* has to dread—it is the friends among the people. . . . No wonder, then, that the Emperor is cautious. His schemes will find small encouragement among the Socialistic element that is daily growing in strength throughout the Empire, and our expectation will be fulfilled when his restless ambition to pose as the arbiter of Europe, embodied in the form of a great naval program, receives the rebuff that it so fully merits."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN GERMANY.

IT is very difficult for outsiders to determine what amount of freedom the press in Germany really enjoys. On the one hand we hear daily that an editor has been punished more or less heavily for attacking the Emperor, the Government, or private individuals; on the other hand we come across leading articles of so unpatriotic a character that an American editor would hesitate to pen them for fear of being mobbed. The following excerpts from a private letter written by a Prussian state attorney gives the views held by the German authorities:

"I am not familiar with American newspapers, and must take your assertion that American editors are unlikely to abuse their privileges at your own valuation. But this I know: There are in Germany a large number of editors, writers, and publishers who would not hesitate to publish untruths about any one if there were a chance to increase the circulation of their paper, or to hurt the interests of the party whom they oppose, were it not that the law restrains them. The private affairs of peaceable citizens would be exposed in a most brutal manner, if the managers of scurrilous publications were not restrained from filling their columns with idle gossip by the fear of a criminal suit. Generally proceedings against newspapers are begun according to Art. 131 of the Criminal Code, which treats of the publication of untruths or distorted facts. Our newspapers profess to be actuated by the desire to safeguard public interests. Is it too much to ask that they should investigate thoroughly before they utter accusations against public or private men? If they tell the truth, the law can not hurt them. . . . With regard to the punishments inflicted upon editors who print insults against individuals, especially men in high places, I must remind you that the insulted parties would be powerless if the law did not protect them, as the editor could suppress everything his victims may say in defense. Besides, public men can not be expected to attend personally to every insult that is uttered against them. When we have an opportunity to examine into the private lives of the wielders of the

pen, we frequently discover that they are much worse than the men whom they attack. But the public have no chance to make the comparison."

Another eminent lawyer, Professor Schulte, of Bonn University, thinks the laws relating to slander and libel could be modified. He writes in the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, as follows:

"An insult is an unlawful act intended to denote that the person who commits it fails to recognize the moral worth of the person who is insulted. An insult must therefore contain proofs of want of respect for others, and this is impossible unless the insult is intentional. To criticize the action of an official may be perfectly legitimate, and yet it may become insulting in the way it is done. Open and honest criticism of public acts must be permitted. No sensible person will demand the right to insult others with impunity, but care should be taken in ascertaining that insults are intended. As the law stands at present too much responsibility is placed in the hands of the state attorneys. I believe that an action for insult and slander should not be begun without the consent of the insulted, even if these are state officials or administrative departments. In cases of *lese majeste* the Chancellor or the Ministry should be asked to prosecute. I would also suggest that in cases where the intention to insult is not clearly proven, a declaration that no insult was intended should be considered sufficient atonement, said declaration to be circulated as widely as the insult. Offenses of this kind committed by members of the press might with advantage be treated before a jury. Sensible men, taken from the people, are better able to judge such matters in an unprejudiced manner than lawyers."

The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, relates the following case in point:

"The Rev. Ernest Juretzka, editor of the *Katolickie Nowiny*, a Polish paper published at Ratibor, had grossly insulted the Prussian judges. The public prosecutor [whose duty it is to call offending editors to account] demanded a punishment of two months' imprisonment for the prisoner. The court, however, suggested a verdict of not guilty on the following grounds: The defendant has insulted the judges in a manner never equaled before. But Art. 131 of the Penal Code demands that proof must be given of the fact that the writer knew he was publishing untruths, or that he had means at hand to get at the truth. In the present case the defendant has uttered many untruths and distorted the facts. But his article proves that he knows nothing about the law and its administration. Like many other men, he has written about things with which he is not acquainted. His ignorance is so great that we can not but find him 'not guilty.'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Boers have their own ideas as to the origin of the English language. They say that when Dame Nature was employed in giving tongues to the various nations she stood at a large table on which lay a piece of meat. She had a knife in her hand, and a pair of scissors lay on the table. With the one she cut the tongue out of the meat, and with the scissors she gave to each tongue its peculiarities. To her came all the nations. "De Fransman," "de Duitcher," and even "de Boesman," were provided for, but "de Engelsman" was not there. The Boers continue their explanation by a long story founded upon the habits of the English as the Boers see them. According to this the "Engelsman" went into a "canteen" to take a drink, and stayed there while his money lasted. Then, at last, he presented himself before Dame Nature with a throbbing head and parched throat, there was no tongue left. "Never mind," said Dame Nature, "there are plenty of snips on the floor—take half a dozen of these, join them together, and make a tongue for yourself."

A RUSSIAN writer, N. A. Rubakin, has published a book entitled "Reading Russia," which contains some interesting statistics. It appears that only 17 out of every 100 Russians know how to read. For the 125,000,000 of Russians there are but 900 newspapers, and their circulation is small. Most of the books read are translations of foreign authors, chiefly French. St. Petersburg, the capital, has only 28 book-stores. Of the many places mentioned as book-stores in the provinces, the majority are stationery stores in which a few school-books are sold.

ACCORDING to the latest South African papers Cecil Rhodes's influence is on the wane there. The Dutch element in the Cape Colony, who are still in the majority, resent the invasion of the Transvaal. The Cape Government is forced to submit to the trend of public opinion, and has caused the arrest of Gardner Williams, the director of the De Beers Company, through whose agency arms and ammunition were smuggled into the Transvaal.

THE German Government has decided to assist German trade in Japan by a periodical, weekly or fortnightly, printed in the Japanese language. The paper will be distributed free in Japan. It is expected that the advertisements will cover the cost of its circulation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

THE very interesting study of the personal character of Washington, by Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., is concluded in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*. We recently quoted from this study in these columns, and now find more material equally entertaining. General Greely first, in this closing paper, considers Washington's relations with his mother, saying that altho it is unquestioned that the notable deference paid by Washington to her was but the expression of his filial affection, yet it can not be denied that, with advancing years, there was an apparent lack of sympathy between mother and son, which shows itself in almost every letter extant. We quote:

"There seems, indeed, to have been what may be called an incompatibility of temperament, arising possibly from their possessing strong and similar characters. Washington inherited that tenacity of purpose and persistency of effort, called obstinacy in inferiors, but designated as firmness of character in superiors. It should be remembered, moreover, that Washington's training in the broad schools of politics and war threw him not only in contact with the sturdy, rough humanity of the frontier, but also with cultured men of all professions, while his mother's life was practically confined to a single Virginia county. With restrictions, isolation, and routine on the one hand, and expanding character and broadening experiences on the other, came the story, as old as antiquity and as new as to-day, of the weakening of sympathetic ties between those who change not and those who are steadily rising to higher levels of thought and life.

"Altho a rich man and lover of money, it seemed to Washington absolutely essential to his own dignity and patriotic spirit that he should serve his country, the thirteen struggling Colonies, without salary, leaving his estate and property to steadily deteriorate. To his mother, on the other hand, whose material conditions in middle life were, if anything, superior to those of her earlier years, it seemed no less than proper that the Colony of Virginia should settle a pension upon her for her son's services, and it took Washington's direct influence to prevent such action being taken by the Virginia legislature. Nearly every letter of the mother is a complaint of the hard times and the difficulties under which she exists, the inference being doubtless conveyed that Washington was neglectful of her. In this connection there exists a letter which, misquoted and considered without context and other facts being given, has been held to show him unfilial. If it be considered unfilial for a man of long business experience, after suffering pecuniary loss and vexations for a series of years, to indicate to his mother in writing the unfortunate results flowing from her persistency in certain lines of business operations, and to outline to her a course whereby her declining years may be free of all care and anxiety, then Washington was unfilial. The determined old lady, then some eighty years of age, persisted in maintaining an establishment, and in conducting a plantation of which she was sole mistress, and which she could not herself manage. At the same time she considered that her son was a banker, who could be drawn on to make good all deficiencies resulting from thievish overseers, bad management, and unfavorable crop conditions. These drafts Washington had met uncomplainingly for years, and even then sent her the last money he had in hand. He was unable to meet his own current charges, which, always large as a Virginia gentleman, were greatly increased by his acts of kindness and charity to his kinsfolk. His expenses had become enormous in connection with the entertainment of the host of people who frequented, as visitors, hospitable Mount Vernon and the Presidential mansion in Philadelphia.

"Advising his mother to lease her estate and live with one of her children, he offered her a home at Mount Vernon, but as an honest man and filial son he stated clearly the situation and its alternatives. In a house constantly filled with distinguished visitors she must either dress daily for dinner, or come in her ordinary costume (which it is well understood was not suited for company), to the mortification of himself and his wife, or she must live in her own rooms, which would be trying to her. There was no suggestion that she should not visit him. On the

contrary, the letter urged that she should live with some of her children, and, if she preferred it, at Mount Vernon. It appears in Washington's last account of moneys paid out, that his mother drew on him to the extent of one thousand pounds or more in a few years. Washington's thoughtfulness for his mother is evident at this time, for on his visit to Philadelphia to attend the Constitutional convention, he purchased for her a cloak for ten pounds and also a chaise for forty pounds, while the expenditures for his own household were relatively much less."

General Greely says there is every reason for believing that Washington's married life was one of increasing happiness and satisfaction; that both husband and wife showed that consideration toward and respect for each other which are the soundest guarantees of marital happiness. Since circumstances did not permit frequent visits of his wife to her relatives, we find Washington inviting her mother to come to Mount Vernon as her home. It does not appear that this introduction added to the harmony of the household; or if it did, the admission of other women, relatives of husband or of wife, did not. In this respect Washington, writing later about his niece living at Mount Vernon, speaks of his love for her, but he says: "I will never again have two women in my house when I am there myself."

Remarking that current opinion regarding the religious life of Washington has as its basis a special work on this subject by a clergyman who was married to a grand-niece, General Greely says that this effort to depict Washington as very devout from his childhood, as a strict Sabbatarian, and as in intimate spiritual communication with the church, is practically contradicted by his own letters. We quote again:

"What Washington really believed as to the fundamental truths of Christianity, or as to non-essentials on which so many sectarian issues have been raised, can not be definitely stated. He inherited the Episcopal form of faith by baptism, and throughout his life took an active part as a vestryman of that church. But even if he was ever confirmed in its faith there is no reliable evidence that he ever took communion with it or with any other church. In short, it seems that the very honesty and integrity of the man caused him to refrain from the more spiritual forms of activity in the church. Possibly his mind, as have the minds of many men of high moral character, followed the irrational bent of inseparably associating principles and professions, and so looked askant at creeds and dogmas, where the lives of their foremost advocates gave the lie to the profession of the lips. It is notable, however, that as time went on, the occasional indifference of his youthful days gave place to a respectful, even if not devout, attitude with reference to religious matters. In a feeling of spiritual indifference to the church it is not surprising that, neglecting spiritual reasons, he wrote, as a Virginia colonel: 'The want of a chaplain does reflect dishonor upon the regiment, as all other officers are allowed.' And when he was urged to have public prayers in camp, so as to excite the curiosity and foster the conversion of the Indians, he ignored the recommendation.

"Whenever local and domestic occasions required we find him filling his formal duties as vestryman and appearing as sponsor. But in his letters, even those of consolation, there appears almost nothing to indicate his spiritual frame of mind. A particularly careful study of the man's letters convinces me that while the spirit of Christianity, as exemplified in love of God and love of man, was the controlling factor of his nature, yet he never formulated his religious faith. A striking fact about him should be remembered, that while he lived in a colony that joined in the religious ostracism and persecutions characteristic of the age, yet he was noted for his broad, liberal, and sincere respect for the religious beliefs and conscientious scruples of others.

"As to the Sabbath he conformed to the local Virginia habits. After service the day was largely given to riding, visiting, dining, and to those innocent amusements and gatherings that many then believed to be essential safeguards of a community. From his childhood he traveled on Sunday whenever occasion required. He considered it proper for his negroes to fish, and on that day made at least one contract. During his official busy life Sunday was largely given to his home correspondence, being, as he says, the most convenient day in which to spare time from his public burdens to look after his impaired fortune and estates.

"He was not regular in attendance at church, save possibly at home. While present at the First Provincial Congress in Philadelphia he went once to the Roman Catholic and once to the Episcopal church. He spent four months at the Constitutional convention, going six times to church, once each to the Romish high mass, to the Friends', to the Presbyterian, and thrice to the Episcopal service. He respected the devout religious attitude of the Romish Church by forbidding the celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day in the army, and again in repeatedly impressing upon his officers the necessity of respect and consideration for the religious faith of the French Canadians, whom he hoped to win to the American cause. Nor can it be believed that this was a question of policy, as the whole tenor of his life was in this direction. It is, however, somewhat striking that in several thousand letters the name of Jesus Christ never appears, and it is notably absent from his last will. . . .

"The dominating trait of Washington's life was a spirit of equity, which is the nearest approach to perfect justice. Nowhere, as far as I know, did Washington quote the golden rule. But if an attentive study of this man's correspondence reveals any single rule of conduct, as permeating his business and social affairs, it is represented by the Scriptural passage: 'As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.'

"Once he says: 'Rather than do a possible injury you may pay his executors.' Again he pays a debt of fifty-one pounds where it was omitted from the bond. Time and again he instructs his agent that he wishes only the equitable thing, but with a touch of human nature often made it evident that this was a concession, as when he says: 'You were right in detaining a part of his [Butler's] wages for lost time: yet can I better afford to be without the money than he can. You may pay him for the full time.' What a record of Washington's fair dealing, that after forty years, full of business, he could write: 'I do not recollect that in the course of my life I ever forfeited my word, or broke a promise made to any one.'"

We make one more extract, to show Washington's position as a slaveholder, to wit:

"Few men of his day had as extended an experience with and knowledge of slaves as Washington, for at least five hundred passed through his hands. Inheriting at first some half dozen, he died possessed of three hundred and seventeen, of whom one hundred and twenty-four were his own, one hundred and fifty-three came by dower, and forty were leased with certain land. His dealings were not confined alone to negroes, for white convicts and indentured servants became subject to his will by purchase. Observation and reflection soon gave Washington ideas on slavery far beyond his century in sagacity and morality. One action only fails to find excuse, even under justification of a custom then general from Massachusetts to Georgia. I refer to the sale of a negro for exportation, as shown by the following letter:

'With this letter comes a negro, Tom, which I beg . . . you to sell in any of the [West Indies] islands, for whatever he will fetch, and bring me in return from him one hhd. of best molasses, one ditto of best rum. . . . lymes . . . tamarinds . . . mixed sweatmeats, and the residue, much or little, in good old spirits. . . . This fellow is a rogue and runaway.'

"Washington evidently never exported another negro, but held this up as a warning to his other slaves, who doubtless pushed to the extreme his consideration for them. That Washington was most humane, as judged by the standard of his time, must be evident to anyone who reads his many letters to the superintendent of his estate during the years of his enforced absence. Food in plenty, good clothing, care in illness, harvest rum, seasonable gifts, with moderate tasks—yet negroes would run away, would plunder their master and resort to all manner of deceit. As the lash fell on the soldier in the ranks, and on unruly children, so it was relentless at Mount Vernon as on other slave estates. Washington urged admonition and strictly discouraged brutality. But he approved of the whip as the last resort. In the case of white servants authority was given the agent to sell them when obstinate. Whether these were whipped is doubtful, but some of them ran away. As to the negroes, this one and that were to be whipped, etc., and he writes: 'Let Abram get his deserts; don't let Crow give it, he being passionate.' He recognized differences between them and says: 'Harsh treatment will not do with him [French Will].'

"The nobler elements of the man overcame his environment, and there gradually grew up in Washington's heart a strong

aversion to the whole system. As a planter he found it essential to conform to existing conditions. As a master he ameliorated the wretched state of the slaves. As a politician he advocated gradual abolition. But as a man he deplored the disgraceful system as debasing to slave and to owner.

"Applauding Lafayette's plan of emancipation he says: 'Would to God a like spirit would infuse itself generally into the minds of people of this country.' Later he writes: 'I never meant to possess another slave by purchase.' And again: 'Were it not, then, that I am principled against selling negroes, as you would do cattle at the market, I would not in twelve months from this date be possessed of one, as a slave.'

"This spirit bore fruit in his will, whereby all his own slaves were freed, the helpless provided for, and such reparation made as was possible. It may be added that his freedom from race prejudice was most strikingly exemplified by his enlistment, after Congress had discouraged such action, of free men of color, and by his letter of courteous acknowledgment to the African poetess who had dedicated an ode to him."

ROUGH LIFE OF CATTLE-HERDING.

THE boy who has become infatuated with the romantic appearance of the cattle-herder as sometimes pictured, and longs for the free-and-easy life which his imagination sketches on the plains of the West, may find something to set him thinking in the following account of "Rough California Cattle-Herding," by Alan Owen, in the *March Overland*:

"It is not given to every one to become expert at handling wild cattle, and with the rope, even on the prairies, where the work is comparatively plain sailing. It certainly requires a temperament out of the common to be able to work stock in the San Rafael. Driven cattle will take to scrub oak and chaparral, growing eight and ten feet high, to hide; and into the brush, however dense, horse and rider must be trained to plunge. Few horses overcome their fear of the prickly growth, fewer men, and both emerge from the encounter torn and bleeding. The use, therefore, of the rawhide apron (armos), worn by the vaqueros in the mountains, will be self-evident. They take the place of chaparejos, over which they possess several advantages, not the least being their greater coolness, and the facility with which they are donned and doffed. Tanned buck or sheepskin, capable of turning mesquite, grease-wood, or sage, would not prevent scrub oak from wrenching a rider's knee-cap well-nigh out of its socket, or the burned stubs penetrating the leather and the horseman's flesh.

"The youthfulness of the Coast Range and its typically volcanic origin doubtless explain the occurrence of localities which are literally inextricable mazes of narrow cañons, leading into and out of each other; many beginning with a precipitous waterfall, and ending in much the same fashion. When it is borne in mind that in these recent formations every cañon opening upon the main valleys and potreros has a bewildering number of tributaries, and every tributary sub-cañons ramifying *ad infinitum* from both sides, each an exact counterpart of the other, the statement that there is a great deal of country among the San Rafael and Sierra Madre del Sur mountains untrodden by man or horse, will be given ready credence.

"Thus it happens that there are wild cattle running among these labyrinths, which have never seen a human being, and probably never will. Scarcity of water and feed drives stock into unwonted places, and a percentage never finds its way back. The exploration of these cañons is therefore attended with constant surprises, mostly unpleasant, as a steer eight or nine years old, unaccustomed to the sight of man, is as undesirable a companion in a narrow gulch as a grizzly.

"Fleet as deer, and entirely without fear of horse or rider, their capture and subjugation involved a display of nerve and horsemanship surely without parallel. Tail in the air, the steer would race up the mountain the moment he caught sight of the vaqueros. Up the steeps, through the brush, over barrancas, the vaqueros, neither sparing horse nor heeding obstacles, would succeed in heading off the fugitive, who would immediately show fight. While making a rush at one rider, as quick as a flash the steer is lassoed by another round the horns, and checked with a jerk which flings its hind-quarters skyward. Before the astonished animal can gather its wits, the vaquero who has him by the horns

turns his horse and begins to drag the steer toward the main band. Other vaqueros beat it on the flanks with their riatas, and seek to overcome the brute's reluctance by jostling and kicking it from behind with their heavy tapaderos—one of the multitudinous uses to which the ornamental leather covering of the stirrups on a Mexican saddle is put. In this manner, with many wild plunges from side to side, the open-mouthed bullock is snaked close to the rest of the cattle, lassoed by the hind feet, stretched out, thrown, and the rope slipped from off its horns. As he rises the steer's hind feet are allowed to free themselves. As a rule, a refractory beeve, after such a dressing, will at once join the main band. Our nine-year-old friend does nothing of the sort. With a bellow and a rush, seeing every other channel blocked, he cuts right through the herd, and is off across the potrero at a swinging gallop. Before many yards are covered, he is again 'lass'd,' dragged back to the herd, thrown, and released. Nothing daunted, with lowered horns he makes a vicious rush at one of the horses, which is either avoided, or, if unavoidable, received on the thick leather flap from which the stirrups and tapaderos are pendant. Recovering for another charge, the now thoroughly infuriated brute finds himself strung up by the head and heels, and thrown on his side. This time one horn is secured to a front foot, before the steer is allowed to rise. It was found necessary to handicap more than a dozen head of cattle in this manner; many being bronco cows, as wicked in every respect as the steers. Fifty miles and more they traveled on three legs and a hobble.

"While the condition of the majority of the stock was indifferent, a proportion being rejected by the butchers with contumely, the wild cattle were sleek and fat, their flesh firm, sweet, and of splendid color."

SHARK-HUNTING OFF CUBA.

IF there is any sportsman who is tired of the tameness of shooting deer, moose, panthers, wildcats, grizzly bears, and of catching trout, bass, and salmon, and has a longing for sport more exciting, Cuba, from reports, seems to be the place for him. Besides the chances of being captured or shot by Spaniards as a spy, he may find there a sport which, for real danger, is unequaled. According to a Cuban now in Brooklyn, as reported by the New York *Sun*, shark-fishing in Cuban waters is rare sport. We quote as follows:

"The Cuban shark fishermen take chunks of beef and throw them overboard out beyond the reefs, where the dorsal fins of sharks are to be seen cutting the water with a vicious swish, like the plunge of a modern rifle-bullet into a stream. Instantly there is a rush, fit to make ordinarily brave men blanch, for the eagerness of the sharks to rend the bloody meat is something to think twice about. Now is the time for the sportsman to do as the Cuban fisherman does. Stripping off his light clothes, grasping a long keen knife, he leaps among the fish, and thrusts the knife to the nearest shark's heart. A quick wrench opens a wound that spurts blood, and then the sport fairly begins. It is death to a man who then loses his nerve. There is hope for the buck-feverish man who is facing a wounded tiger, but none for the man among the sharks.

"The Cuban expert watches his chances, and as the sharks, attracted by the blood, come to tear their mate to pieces, he strikes them one by one, and soon the water is filled with sharks flapping their last in the water red with blood. When a shark comes for him, he glides to one side, and as the shark rushes past on its side he strikes it dead. Bags of twenty-five or thirty man-eating sharks may be captured thus in a few minutes.

"The teeth are the trophies. To get them the head is boiled in a big iron soap-caldron. A tooth of a healthy shark is ivory white, with a hard, porcelain finish, and could be worn as a trophy. There are several rows of these teeth. One row of them cut out would look like a saw, the teeth being obtusely triangular, each exposed edge of a single tooth being cut into minute teeth. The sharks bite a man's leg off, and do not tear it off, as is generally supposed. Indians make long strings out of these teeth for beads, that the squaws may think much of the hunters, and one would suppose that a string of them would not be unacceptable to a paleface's sweetheart. The sharks may be taken in a variety of other ways. Rifles, spears, harpoons, lassoes (snarers),

or fishhooks a foot long. And they are taken often in nets, but not because the netter wants to take them, as they tear and tangle the nets for rods."

THE SOCIAL QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

A RECENT issue of the Berlin *Tageblatt* contains a correspondence from St. Petersburg giving an interesting account of the social condition in Russia, especially the relation of employee to employer. The report may perhaps be somewhat rosily colored, but for all that it is good reading. The account is in substance the following:

During the past season there have been labor troubles in some of the factories in various parts of Russia, some of which have been marked by violence. The careful examinations made by the government in all these cases have brought out the fact that there is in Russia no decided and pronounced class opposition between the workingman and the employer such as is found in Western Europe in consequence of the agitation of the socialist-democratic party. In Russia this party has practically no existence, and the labor troubles in question in these factories were in nearly all cases caused by differences of lesser importance, which could have been removed by a little attention on the part of the employers. To a small extent only the troubles were occasioned by the manufacturer having insufficiently paid the laborers and having permitted their subordinates to abuse their privileges over against the workingmen. In consequence of this it has been determined to direct all subordinate officials in these factories to cultivate "that good-natured and hearty relationship toward the workingmen which is characteristic of the Russian people," and the factory inspectors have been ordered to see that this mandate is carried out. They are to make it a chief concern that the employers use their employees in a just and fair manner and thereby secure their confidence, which will then do away with the danger of the repetition of these troubles. As the Finance Minister of the Empire has determined that the officials in charge of the factories shall carry out the spirit of these directions, the state officials express the hope that the industrial circles of Russia will be spared that class animosity between workingman and his employer which causes so much trouble elsewhere. The purpose is to establish the relationship between the two classes on moral and ethical bases and not merely upon that of supply and demand.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Thirteen Months in a Year.—"One of the most novel ideas that have been advanced in some time is the suggestion made by one John S. Brooks, that on January 1, 1900, a new division of the year, into thirteen months, be instituted. This is not so preposterous as most people would be likely to consider it at the first thought. In a letter which Mr. Brooks wrote to the New York *Herald* he says that if such a division were made, the first twelve months would have just twenty-eight days, or four weeks each, and the new month twenty-nine, to make 365, and thirty in leap years. After a few days there would be no need to refer to calendars, as the same day of the week would have the same date through the year. If in the four years to come this change could be adopted by all countries, and January 1 were, say, Monday, every Monday would be the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d; every Tuesday the 2d, 9th, 16th, and 23d, and so on throughout the year. The changes of the moon would be on about the same dates through the year, and many calculations, like interest, dates of maturing notes, Easter Sunday, and many other important dates would be simplified. Mr. Brooks says in conclusion: 'The present generation would have to figure new dates for birthdays, and all legal holidays, except New Year, would be on different dates. Would not the gain be more than the loss, as that would be permanent, and the objections imaginary or trifling? I wonder that this has not been advocated before, and yet I have not heard of it. I am sixty-five years old, but I can never tell the days in each month without repeating the usual verse that we learn in childhood. What excitement we could have over naming the new month. I would call it Lunar.' Mr. Brooks certainly has no fear of the unlucky number. The advantages which he points out are worthy of consideration, but it is not likely that they will receive it."—*The Albany Express.*

**Not a Patent
Medicine.**

Nervous Headache

few escape. It is one of the penalties of the age. Our grandparents never had it. They had nerve but not nerves. In their day more than half the physicians were not prescribing

Frelich's Tonic

A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant

as a nerve sedative, as they are to-day. Contains no opiate of any kind. Perfectly safe. Prompt relief. Builds up and strengthens the whole system.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The General State of Trade.

Trade, except at Baltimore, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago, and to a moderate degree at other points, remains dull and unsatisfactory. The most encouraging feature is the advance in prices of wheat, Indian corn, and Bessemer pig iron, the latter being based on the higher value placed on lake ores. While there have been larger sales of dry-goods, shoes, hardware, iron and leather at Chicago, business in other lines continues slow. Crop prospects in Iowa are good, and Kansas and Oklahoma producers are holding Indian corn for higher prices. The check in demand for groceries and provisions at the South is due to Southern planters having raised larger food crops this year. Heavy receipts of vegetables at Southern markets are followed by reports of large crops thereof in sight. San Francisco's exports to Asia have fallen off, but those to Mexico and Central America are the heaviest on record. Portland, Ore., is sending large quantities of lumber to the west coast of South America, and Tacoma cotton cloth, flour, and lumber to trans-Pacific markets.

One of the most unpleasant features is lack of improvement in mercantile collections. This, with the commercial calm at many of the more important trading-centers, points to some of the effects of the prolonged period of withdrawal of capital from enterprises in the United States, and to the unwillingness of accumulated domestic capital to seek new ventures at present.

Total bank clearings continue the recent downward movement and furnish the smallest total for some weeks, \$897,000,000, or 8 per cent. less than last week, and only 1 per cent. larger than in the fourth week of March, 1895. As compared with the corresponding week in 1894 this week's increase is 20 per cent., and with that in 1893 (more than a month before the outbreak of the panic) this week's decrease is 14 per cent. The falling-off as compared with the total in 1892 is 17 per cent., and with 1891, at a time when trade was

slack (following the Barings' crash in December, 1890), this week's clearings are 3 per cent. smaller.

Wool in some instances has been shaded in price. Trade in wool is almost at a standstill, aside from a few sales made for export. Foreign dress wools are higher, the only improvement in the outlook for American fabrics. Additional woolen mills have closed for lack of orders. Raw cotton is lower, presumably on reports of a prospective large crop. The heavy movement of ginghams appears to be the outcome of drives and auction sales, the effect of which on other fabrics is depressing. Large accumulations of white cotton are reported, and Providence bankers state that cotton manufacturers have sought loans there to enable them to carry accumulated stocks.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week are only slightly heavier than last week, and far below the usual weekly average—amounting to 1,744,000 bushels, compared with 1,592,000 bushels in the previous week. One year ago the corresponding weekly aggregate was 2,562,000 bushels, two years ago it was 2,966,000 bushels, three years ago 2,875,000 bushels, and in the corresponding week of 1892 it was 2,597,000 bushels. Exports of Indian corn amount to 1,727,000 bushels this week, a small decrease from the week before, three times the quantity sent abroad in the corresponding week a year ago, and about 6 per cent. more than sent abroad two years ago.

Heavy mercantile failures have a temporary effect on trade, and in instances have caused a closer scrutiny of credits and a check on sales and distribution. Only 276 business failures are reported in the United States, compared with 309 last week, but an unusually large proportion of them are of comparatively heavily capitalized concerns. The total number of failures in the week a year ago was 232, showing an increase of 44 this week, while as compared with the week two years ago there have been 30 more failures during the last six business days, and as compared with the week three years ago there have been 106 more.—*Bradstreet's, March 28.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

St. Petersburg Games.

FOURTH ROUND—FIFTH GAME.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	24 P-Q B 4 (c)	P-B 4
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	25 Q-Kt 6	Q-K sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	26 Q-Kt 3	P-Q Kt 3
4 Kt-B 3	P x P (a)	27 Q-Q Kt 3	Q-B 3 (d)
5 P-K 3	P-B 4	28 P-Q R 4	P-Q R 4
6 B x P	Kt-B 3	29 R-B 3	B-Q 3
7 Castles	P x P	30 P-Q 5	Q-B 2
8 P x P	B-K 2	31 B x B	Q x B
9 B-B 4	Castles	32 R-K 3	P-K 4
10 R-B sq	Q-Kt 3	33 R-Kt sq	P-K 5
11 Q-Q 2	R-Q sq	34 R-Q B 3	Q-K 4
12 K R-Q sq	B-Q 2	35 R-B 2	R-Q 3
13 Q-K 2	B-K sq	36 R (Kt sq)-P 5	
14 B-Q 3 (b)	Q R-B sq		
15 P-K R 3	Kt-Q Kt 5	37 P-B 5	P x P
16 B-Kt sq	Kt (Kt 5)-Q 4	38 R x P	R x R
17 B-K 5	B-B 3	39 R x R	P-B 6
18 Kt-K Kt 5	P-K R 3	40 Q-Q sq (e)	R-Kt 3
19 Kt (Kt 5)-Kt x Kt (B 3)		41 P-Kt 4	P-K 6 (f)
		42 Q-K sq	P-K 7
20 P x Kt	Kt x Kt	43 R-B sq	Q x P
21 B x Kt	B x B	44 Q-B 3	R-Q B 3 (g)
22 Q x B	Q-B 3	45 Resigns.	
23 Q-Kt 4	B-B sq		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Black could have played now P-B 4. The text move followed by P-B 4 is also satisfactory and probably somewhat safer.

(b) P-Q 5 it seems was the strongest continuation. After having developed the Queen's wing, White should try to get rid of the isolated Q P.

(c) B-B 6 followed by R-Q 3 would have given White a powerful attack. It seems Black would

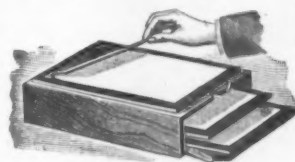
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have been obliged to weaken his King's side by eventually playing P-K Kt 3. The move selected by White is not promising, and gives up the King's side attack.

(d) Should White continue P-Q 5, then Black would capture the Pawn and give up the Queen for two Rooks. Black's game would then be the preferable one.

(e) R-B 8 ch followed by Q-Kt 8 would have very likely forced a draw. The move selected causes defeat, as the progress of the game shows.

(f) Beautiful play. White cannot capture the K P on account of Q-Kt 6 ch and wins. Should White play Q x P then P-K 7 wins.

(g) The final stroke. White cannot capture the K P on account of Q x Q followed by Queening of the P. White practically has no defense, since Black exchanges Rooks and continues Q-Q 8 ch, followed by Queening of the Pawn. See diagram.

FOURTH ROUND—SIXTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.	LASKER. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	16 R-Q 3	Q-R-Q sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	17 K R-Q sq	B-K 2
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 2	18 Kt-Q 5	P-Q B 3 (c)
4 B-R 4	Kt-B 3	19 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt
5 Castles	P-Q 3	20 P-Q R 3	K R-K sq
6 P-Q 4	Kt-Q 2 (a)	21 Q-Q 2	R x R
7 P x P	Q Kt x P	22 Q x R (d)	K-B sq
8 Kt x Kt (b)	P x Kt	23 R-Q 2	P-R 3
9 Kt-B 3	B-Q 3	24 P-K Kt 3 (e)	R-B sq
10 Q-Kt 4	Castles	25 Q-Q 7	R-B 2 (f)
11 B-R 6	Q-B 3	26 Q-B 5	P-K Kt 3
12 B x Kt	Q x B	27 Q-B 3	K-K (g)
13 B x B	Q R x B	28 Q-K 3	Q-Kt 4 (h)
14 Q R-Q sq	Q-Kt 3	29 P-K B 4 (i)	P x P
15 Q-K 2	Q-K 3	30 Q-Q 4	Resigns. (k)

(a) An innovation by Tschigorin, which the Russian on several previous occasions carried to a successful issue.

(b) These exchanges result in somewhat equal positions being obtained by both players, but White's development is apt to be the more rapid.

(c) Black can do no better than offer to trade, and White seems to have no reluctance to meet him half way.

(d) Here, being in complete possession of the open file, White certainly has the advantage.

(e) A preparatory move and likewise waiting for the opponent to commit himself and weaken his position.

(f) Necessary, tho this is a poor post for this piece, as develops later on.

(g) This leaves the King's side much too unprotected. R-Q 2 was more desirable, even tho White might follow with Q-B 6.

(h) P-K R 4 would invite Q-R 6, leaving Black in a bad predicament. B-K Kt 4 seem the best alternative.

(i) A capital stroke, the force of which Tschigorin completely overlooks.

(k) For he cannot avoid the loss of his Rook. If, for instance, 30... Q-K 2; 31 Q-R 8 ch, Q-B; 32 R-Q 8 ch, and all is over.

The United States Championship Match.

THIRD GAME.
Petroff's Defense.

SHOWALTER. White.	KEMENY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	KEMENY. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	23 R-K sq	Q-B 3
2 K Kt-B 3	K Kt-B 3	24 Kt-B 7	ch R x Kt
3 P-Q 4	P x P	25 Q x Q	R x Q
4 P-K 5	Kt-K 5	26 R x Kt	B-Q 2
5 Q x P (a)	P-Q 4	27 R (Q3)-Kt3	P-K Kt 3
6 P x P e.p.	Kt x P	28 B-B 7	R x B (d)
7 B-Q 3	Kt-B 3	29 R x R	K-Kt sq
8 Q-K B 4	B-K 2	30 R-B 6	B-K sq
9 Castles	Castles	31 R x B P	B-B 2
10 Kt-B 3	Kt-K sq (b)	32 R-Q R 5	P-R 3
11 Kt-K 4	B-Q 3	33 P-B 5	R-K (e)
12 Kt x B	Q x Kt	34 K-B 2	B-B 5
13 Q-K R 4	P-B 4	35 R x Kt P ch	K-B 2
14 B-B 4 ch	K-R sq	36 P-Q Kt 3	B-Kt 4
15 Kt-Kt 5	Q-Kt 3	37 P-B 4	P-Kt 2
16 B-K B 4	Kt-Q 3	38 R-R 3	B-Q 2
17 B x Kt	P x B	39 P-K Kt 4	P-K R 4
18 Q R-Q sq	P-K R 3	40 P-K R 3	P x P
19 P-K B 4	B-Q 2	41 P x P	B-B sq
20 K-B 3 (c)	Q R-Q sq	42 R x Q P	R-K 5
21 K R-Q 3	B-B sq	43 R-Q 8	Resigns.
22 P-B 3	Kt-K 2		

Notes from New Orleans Times-Democrat.

(a) We believe Mr. Showalter prefers this move to the usual continuation, 5 Q-K 2, which has lately received so full an exemplification in Pillsbury's defenses at St. Petersburg.

(b) Black's game is already decidedly the less free, and this move confines it still more. 10... P-Q Kt 3, so as to develop his Q B at Kt 2, seems better policy.

(c) Preparatory to the attack on the weak isolated, adverse Q P. Mr. Showalter conducts this part of the game with remarkable accuracy and timeliness of play.

(d) Forced; if, instead, 28... P-K Kt 4, e.g., after 29 P x P, P x P; 30 R-R 3 ch, K-Kt 2; 31 B-K 6 dis ch, wins a piece.

(e) Black might well have resigned hereabouts.

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Mayor.

R. T. Booth Esq.,

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March 2 1896

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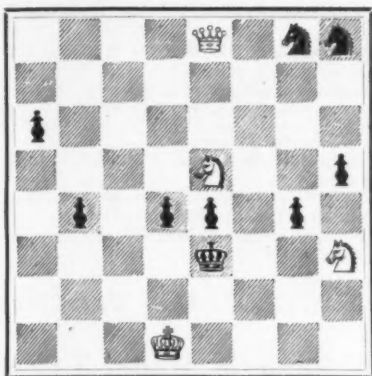
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Problem 135.

BY R. G. LAWS,
The Composer of 109.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on K 6; Kts on K Kt sq and K R sq; Ps on K 5
K Kt 5, K R 4, Q 5, Q Kt 5, Q R 3.



White—Four Pieces.

K on Q sq; Q on K 8; Kts on K 5 and K R 3.
White mates in three moves.

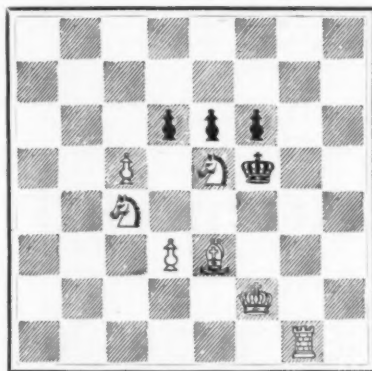
Problem 136.

BY DR. H. VON GOTTSCHALL.

First Prize *Frankfort Chess Journal* Problem
Tourney.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K B 4; Ps on K 3, Q 3, K B 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K B 2; B on K 3; Kts on K 5 and Q B 4;
R on K Kt sq; Ps on Q 3 and Q B 5.
White mates in three moves.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 127.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Q-R 7 | 2. Kt-B 3, mate |
| 1. R (Kt 2) x Q | 2. Kt-B 6, mate |
| 1. R (R 3) x Q | 2. Q x R, mate |
| 1. R-R 8, ch | 2. R x K P, mate |
| 1. B x either Kt, or moves | 2. Kt (Kt 5)-B 7, mate |
| 1. Kt x P | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Prof. C. Hertzberg, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; the Revs. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky., E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia., and I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass.; H. J. Hutson, Nelson Hald, and M. F. Winchester, Donnebrog, Neb.; J. E. S., West Point, Miss.; A. S. Rachal, Lynchburg; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; A. J. Burnett, Grand Rapids.

We received five wrong key-moves. The favorite is Kt (Q 8) x P, defeated by Kt x P; (2) R-R 4 looks very promising, but Kt x P stops further proceedings; (3) Q-K 3 threatens mate, but R-R 8 ch; (4) Q-Q sq, answered by Kt-B 4; (5) K-K Kt 2 is, as one of our friends writes, "rather obvious, Black moving any piece leaves mate on the move." How about R-R 7 ch? A correspondent wishes to know why Black has a P on K R 2. Without this P there would be a double solution. Remove P, then R-Kt 6, Black must move, and mate follows.

No. 128.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. R-K 8 | 2. Q-Kt sq, ch | 3. Q-Q sq, mate |
| 1. K-Q 5 | 2. K-Q 4, must | 3. R-Q 8, mate |
| 1. Kt x P | 2. P x Q, must | 3. Q-Kt sq, mate |
| 1. P-B 5 | 2. K-Q 5 or B 4 | 3. Q-Kt sq, mate |
| 1. P-K 5 | 2. K-Q 5, must | |

Correctly solved by M. W. H., Prof. Hertzberg, the Revs. E. M. McMillen and I. W. Bieber, C. F. Putney, F. H. Johnston, F. S. Ferguson, H. J. Hutson, Nelson Hald, M. F. Winchester, J. E. S., A. S. Rachal, A. J. Burnett; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; Chas. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; H. H. Skyles, Woodstock, Va.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia.; A. Williams, Lakeland, Fla.

Q-Kt sq seems to do the business. Those who sent this overlooked one of Black's moves. 1 Q-Kt sq, P-K 5; 2 R-K 8, Kt-K 4; this stops mate by Q-Q sq.

Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash., was successful with 125.

Miss Marian E. Phillips, Cleveland, sent us the replies to the 12 wrong key-moves of 113: (1) B-Kt 5, Kt-Kt 3; (2) B-Kt 8, Kt checks; (3) P-K 3 Kt-Kt 3; (4) P-K 4, R x Kt; (5) P-B 5, R-Q 5;

(6) B-Kt sq, Kt-K 3; (7) Kt-B 7, K x P; (8) Kt x P ch, K-K 3; (9) K R 3, Kt-Kt 3; (10) K-R 3, Kt-Kt 3; (11) R-B 6, K x R; (12) R-B 8, Kt-Kt 3.

No. 129.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kt-K 4 | 2. Q-B sq | 3. Q-Q 3, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | 2. K x Kt | 3. Q-B 7, mate |
| 1. K-B 4 | 2. K-K 3 | 3. Q-Kt 5, mate |
| 1. K-Q 2 | 2. K-B 3 | 3. Q-R 7, mate |
| 1. K-Q 2 | 2. Kt (Q 5)-B 6 | 3. Q-R 3, mate |
| 1. K-Q 2 | 2. K x P | 3. Q-R 8, mate |
| 1. K-Q 2 | 2. K-K 3 | 3. P-Kt 5, mate |
| 1. K-Q 2 | 2. Kt (Q 5)-B 6 ch | 3. P-Kt 5, mate |
| 1. K-Q 2 | 2. K-Q or B sq | 3. P-Kt 5, mate |
| 1. K-Q 2 | 2. K-B 3 | 3. P-Kt 5, mate |

The Black P at R 2 prevents a double solution.

Correct solution received from C. F. Putney, M. W. H., Prof. Hertzberg, the Revs. E. M. McMillen and I. W. Bieber, Chas. W. Cooper, Charles Porter, J. E. S., A. R. Rachal, Nelson Hald, M. F. Winchester, F. H. Johnston, A. J. Burnett, W. G. Donnan, Dr. W. S. Frick Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. P. Dargan, Louisville; F. K. Kingston, Ontario.

Current Events.

Monday, March 23.

The Senate sends the Cuban resolutions back to conference; the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is considered. . . . The House transacts routine business; the Committee on Elections reports a bill for the direct election of Senators. . . . The United States Supreme Court declares valid the amendment to

THOSE SOUVENIR SPOONS.

On the cover page will be noticed the advertisement of the Leonard Mfg. Co. The Souvenir Spoons which they advertise are offered at a price so low that it seems incredible that a responsible house could offer this set of half a dozen spoons for ninety-nine cents.

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"ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 20, 1896.

"LEONARD MFG. CO.
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Yours truly, E. A. FAIRBROTHER,
243 Spruce Street, St. Paul.

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the Interstate Commerce act compelling witnesses to testify, four judges dissenting. . . . Answers from seventeen railroad companies in the suit of the United States v. the Joint Traffic Association are filed. . . . The Raines liquor-tax bill is signed by Governor Morton. . . . A decree of divorce is granted to Charlotte Augusta Astor from her husband, J. Coleman Drayton, on the ground of desertion.

The Anglo-Egyptian army is fortifying Akash-eh. . . . It is reported that England's claim in the Yuruan incident has been reduced and Venezuela has agreed to the reduction; negotiations with the United States for settling the Venezuelan dispute are proceeding favorably according to the British Foreign Office. . . . Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," etc., dies in Brighton, England.

Tuesday, March 24.

Senator Mills advocates a resolution for the seizure of Cuba by the United States, if Spain should refuse to give the island self-government. . . . The House agrees to further conference on Cuban resolutions; the Senate bill removing military disabilities of Confederate veterans is passed. . . . The Republican convention in New York State adopts a gold standard platform and instructs delegates-at-large for Governor Morton for President. . . . C. K. Davis withdraws from the race for Presidential nominations, and the Minnesota Republicans declared for McKinley on a platform opposing free and unlimited coinage of silver. . . . Rev. W. T. Brown, Congregationalist, of Madison, Conn., is placed on trial for heresy.

It is reported that 90 houses were destroyed by fire in Colon, Colombia, on Monday. . . . Two Spanish columns fire upon each other near Santo Domingo by mistake, 17 soldiers being killed and 92 wounded. . . . The bank of Italy will issue a Government loan of 140,000,000 lire, at 95 per cent. . . . Koreans are defeated by Japanese troops near Fusan.

Wednesday, March 25.

In the Senate Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, introduces a resolution for adjournment May 2; the Legislative Appropriation bill is discussed; a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting sectarian appropriations is introduced by Mr. Gallinger. . . . The House takes up the Naval Appropriation bill. . . . The South Dakota Republican State convention reaffirms the national financial plank of 1892 and elects McKinley delegates to the St. Louis convention. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor decides to support the demand of the Carpenters' National Union for an eight-hour day. . . . Rev. Dr. Henry V. Satterlee, Protestant Episcopal, is consecrated Bishop of Washington. . . . Rev. W. T. Brown, of Madison, Conn., is acquitted of charges of heresy. . . . Brigadier-General T. L. Casey, late chief of engineers United States Army, dies in Washington.

An alliance between Great Britain and Italy is announced as an accomplished fact by Baron Blanc in the Senate at Rome. . . . The Czar of Russia in a letter received by Emperor William speaks of an intended visit in company with the Czarina to the Court at Berlin after coronation ceremonies at Moscow. . . . Dr. Jameson's trial is adjourned for five weeks. . . . The death of General Hippolyte, president of the Republic of Haiti, is reported. . . . Armand Rosenthal (Jacques St. Cere) of the *Figaro* is acquitted, and De Civry and De Ceste are found guilty of blackmailing the late Max Lebaudy.

Thursday, March 26.

The Legislative Appropriation bill occupies the attention of the Senate; a bill to admit Arizona to Statehood is reported. . . . The House passes the Naval Appropriation bill. . . . Cuban conferees from both Houses decide to adopt the Senate resolutions. . . . The Texas Republican State convention adopts a gold standard platform and elects delegates, two for Allison and two for Reed, all four claimed for Morton; McKinley supporters bolt and elect contesting delegates. . . . The Greater New York bill passes the New York Assembly by a vote of 91 to 56 and waits the Governor's approval. . . . The Treasury Department increases the premium on gold bars from 1-8 to 3-16 of 1 per cent. to prevent exports. . . . Water companies of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, combine with a capitalization of \$5,000,000.

The Egyptian public debt commission decides to advance \$2,500,000 for expenses of the Nile expedition; France and Russian members of the commission protest and leave the meeting. . . . The reported recall of the Turkish Minister to the United States is confirmed. . . . The London *Chronicle* reports Great Britain's purchase of Delagoa Bay from Portugal for \$5,000,000.

Friday, March 27.

The Senate passes the legislative appropriation bill, appropriating about \$25,500,000. . . . The House considers private bills. . . . The Massachusetts Republican State convention declares for T. B. Reed for President, and adopts a platform against a change from a gold standard except by international agreement. . . . A fusion of Republicans and Populists is reported from Texas. . . . The battle-ship *Indiana* is successfully docked at Port Royal, S. C.

Madrid dispatches confirm the safe landing of General Garcia and a Cuban filibustering expedition on board the *Bermuda*. . . . Cecil Rhodes starts for Bulawayo, where a fight occurred between patrols and Matabeles. . . . The National Liberal Federation conference votes confidence in Lord Rosebery as party leader.

Saturday, March 28.

The Oklahoma Republican territorial convention elect Reed delegates to the St. Louis convention. . . . The battle-ship *Iowa* is launched at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia. . . . Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of the new commander of the Salvation Army, arrives in New York. . . . Deaths: Abraham Willey, abolitionist, aged 90 years, at Northfield, Mass.; Edward King, author, and war correspondent, aged 58, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is reported that British forces have severely defeated Matabeles in two fights and that 20 whites have thus far been killed by natives. . . . M. Berthelot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs resigns. . . . Oxford wins the University boat race on the Thames.

Sunday, March 29.

The reported recall of the Turkish Minister at Washington is officially denied. . . . An unknown criminal murders Alvin Stone and his wife near Tallmadge, O., and fatally injured two daughters and a man-servant; only one of the occupants of the house escapes injury. . . . It is reported from Chicago that two attempts have been made within two weeks to abduct the eight-year-old son of Madame Modjeska, the actress.

General Kitchener of the Egyptian army arrives in Wady Halfa. . . . Fears of a concerted uprising of the Transvaal and neighboring South African states are entertained in Great Britain.

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